



# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1904.

## Notes of the Month.

THE members and friends of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society are celebrating the society's coming of age by holding an "Old Manchester and Salford Exhibition." The objects shown are arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order. Flint and stone implements are followed by a collection of Roman coins and pottery, and the interesting bronze statuette of Jupiter discovered during the excavations made in Tonman Street, Deansgate, prior to the erection, in 1839, of the Hall of Science, afterwards used as the first municipal free library in Manchester. The Norman and mediæval periods are represented by copies of charters, deeds, and seals, showing the holding and transfer of the land on which the city of to-day is built. Coming down to more modern times, there is an exhaustive collection of autographs of well-known men, engravings and water-colour views of old buildings and streets, portraits, newspapers, old playbills, broadsides, chap-books, and other articles, all of interest and value to the student of local history. Amongst these is the only copy known to exist of Richard Cobden's pamphlet *Incorporate your Borough*. Altogether the exhibition, which will remain open till May 11, includes nearly 700 items. The members of the society are much to be congratulated on a happy idea successfully carried out.

Reports reached Berlin at the beginning of April that, while a path was being made through a field at Diebach, near Büdingen,

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the remains of a mammoth were unearthed. Dr. Dörmer, of Hamburg, was entrusted with the direction of the further operations, and was successful in recovering an enormous tusk over 2 metres long and 20 centimetres in diameter. It was broken in two, and was full of earth and stones. The fact that this earth was of a different nature to the soil surrounding the remains, and that the various remains lay scattered apart, indicates that the animal must have been floated to where it became buried. Two molar teeth were also found, one being 30 centimetres long and weighing 11 pounds. Amongst the other remains, the ribs, thigh, and pelvic bones were best preserved. The remains of another mammoth are also reported as having just been found at Orlau, near the Silesian frontier.

The Selden Society's publication for the current year will be a first volume of *Select Borough Customs*, edited by Miss Mary Bateson, which is already well advanced. Provisional arrangements have been made for the following publications: In 1905, *Year-Books of Edward II.*, vol. ii., edited by Professor Maitland, whose brilliant work in the first volume has been widely appreciated; in 1906, *Borough Customs*, vol. ii., or *Star Chamber*, vol. ii.; and in 1907, *Year-Books of Edward II.*, vol. iii.

The Somerset Archaeological Society will hold its summer meeting at Gillingham. The meeting will open on July 19, and will extend over four days, during which Bruton, Stavordale, Cuckington, Shaftesbury, Mere, Stourton, Pen Pits, Tollard Royal, the Pitt-Rivers Museum, and King John House, will be visited. The president is Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, of Horsington Manor, Templecombe.

Mr. G. A. Macmillan, Hon. Treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund, recently wrote a long letter to the *Times*, appealing for further funds for carrying on Mr. Arthur Evans's important excavations on the Knossos site. The results have already been so remarkable that additional assistance should readily be forthcoming. It is also desired to carry out further work at Palaikastro. "The work

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done there last year," says Mr. Macmillan, "yielded most interesting results. A considerable town was discovered, regularly laid out in streets and blocks. The general plan and parts of the houses seem to date from the latter part of the Kamáres period, but there was extensive rebuilding during the Mycenaean period. House fronts in ashlar masonry, bathrooms, drainage arrangements, and a great variety of domestic utensils, indicate widespread prosperity and comfort. The inhabitants had wheat and peas; they made oil, and probably wine. They imported obsidian from Melos, green porphyry from the Peloponnese, and liparite from the Lipari Islands. Their wealth was probably derived from trade with Egypt. The yield of pottery, especially rich in marine designs, was exceptionally large."

The manuscript of the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which was offered by auction recently, and failed to reach the reserve price, has now been sold privately to an American collector, who, with a modesty rare among book-collectors, does not desire—for the present, at all events—his name to be made public. The price paid has not been divulged; but as the manuscript was bought in at the auction at £5,000, the last bid being £4,750, the sum paid is presumably over £5,000. The book is a thin quarto of seventeen leaves.

A baker's shovel (*pala*), such as is still in use for putting bread into the oven, says the *Athenaeum*, was discovered at the bottom of a recently-excavated Roman well in the Saalburg. Similar instruments are represented on Roman frescoes, but this is the first one that has been found. It is of beechwood, and is made in one piece. A silver coin of Antoninus Pius, a bronze coin of the Empress Faustina, and a well-preserved leather shoe, were among the further contents of the well.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland have issued an interesting preliminary programme of their forthcoming archaeological cruise around the Irish coast. The steamer engaged will leave Belfast on June 22, the cruise ending at Kingstown on June 30.

Among the places to be visited are Rathlin Island, Tory Island, Inismurray, Clare Island, the Aran Islands, Galway, the ancient city of Fahan, with its beehive structures, the Blasquet Islands, Glengariff, Cork, Ardmore, and various places in county Wexford.

The foundation-stone of the library to be erected at Athens in memory of the late Mr. F. C. Penrose, the eminent architect and archaeologist, was laid on March 16 by Mr. Bosanquet, the President of the Institute of Archaeology. An address was delivered by Dr. Dörpfeld. The British Minister and several well-known archaeologists were present at the ceremony.

An interesting report, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, is to hand from the valley of the Tigris, where an expedition is at work, under the auspices of the German Orient Society, excavating on the site of the ancient city of Assur, the capital of the Assyrian monarchy. The expedition has partly unearthed several buildings, among them five palaces and a temple, together with numerous bricks covered with inscriptions, and throwing much light on the period from 1900 to 600 before Christ. Of special interest are inscriptions from the reign of Sardanapalus. One of the best finds is a carved basaltic column with a rough portrait of King Salmanassar II., and a somewhat lengthy inscription reciting the deeds of this monarch. The explorers were much astonished to discover a relief of Hercules clad in a lion's skin. The walls of the palaces were decorated with coloured drawings of high artistic value. The German Orient Society also publishes reports from its Babylonian expedition, in which the leader writes that he has discovered a palace, in a room of which several inscribed bricks were found containing valuable information regarding the trading habits of the Babylonians.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., contributed to the *Athenaeum* of April 2 and 9 two papers of interest to ecclesiologists, entitled "Among the Norfolk Churches." Norfolk is the county of fine churches, and Dr. Cox described many examples seldom visited. One

paragraph in the first article emphasized a point that is sometimes apt to be lost sight of. The lofty fourteenth-century tower of Crostwight Church, said Dr. Cox, "is, alas! showing obvious signs of decay; the cracks on the western front are ominous of speedy collapse, unless the necessary repairs are quickly undertaken. Here, as in several other cases, the cruel, tearing ivy is allowed to work its destructive course unimpeded. There is a notice warning visitors that the tower is dangerous; half an hour's work with the saw on the stout ivy limbs would remove one of the worst elements of danger. But the foolish and absolutely unreal notion that ivy holds up an old building is one of the fond superstitions that cling to Norfolk."



The *Builder* of April 9 contained a full report of a paper on "How the Governments of Europe and America preserve their Ancient Monuments and Natural Scenery," which was read by Mr. Nigel Bond, Secretary of the National Trust, at a meeting of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. It is a very handy summary which shows in what very varying degrees the different Governments act as protectors of ancient monuments. The issue of the *Builder* for the following week contained two excellent antiquarian articles. One was on the church of the Kentish village of Orpington, which, besides some other features of interest, possesses a remarkable canopied tomb in the western porch, a very unusual site for such a memorial. The other article was on "Our Town Walls and their Gateways."



The death occurred at Dorchester on March 13 of Mr. Henry J. Moule, for more than twenty years Curator of the Dorset County Museum. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Moule, Vicar of Fordington, and was born at Gillingham in 1825. He first became tutor and secretary in the family of the late Lord Wriothlesley Russell, and later was librarian and secretary to the late Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1881 he returned to his native county, and was appointed to the curatorship of the new County Museum. His literary work included *Old Dorset* and *Dorchester Antiquities*.

Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, is issuing sundry brochures dealing with local folk-lore. The second, lately published at the price of 1s. net, is entitled *A Hertfordshire Robin Hood; or, The Story of Jack o' Legs, the Robber-Giant of Weston*. The title has rather a "penny dreadful" sound, but the hero of the story had a real existence, and Mr. Gerish has brought together and carefully examined the various narratives of Jack's prowess, habitation, and death. We may also mention that the East Herts Archæological Society, of which Mr. Gerish is honorary secretary, is about to issue the *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, by Professor Skeat. The book will be issued in a limited edition at the price of 3s. 6d., or, interleaved with plain paper for notes, 4s. 6d.



Among Messrs. Methuen's announcements we notice a new series of small books on "Ancient Cities," which promises to be attractive. Instead of mixing up the history of a number of periods by describing the objects in a city as they are met with in the course of a walk, the history of each city will be given in sections, each section being succeeded by an account of the objects belonging to the period. The first volume will be *Chester*, by Dr. B. C. A. Windle, F.S.A.



Leek, in Staffordshire, possesses a fine prehistoric monument in the shape of a rounded hill called the Cock Low, some 15 feet high, and 50 yards in diameter. The Low was explored fifty years ago, and proved by Mr. Bateman and Mr. Carrington to have been a sepulchral monument. It was formed by heaping up a large mound of sand, upon which a great fire was laid, and upon that the body to be consumed, with an earthen pot and some flint implements, traces of which were found by Mr. Bateman. After cremation, the whole was covered with an envelope of earth, thickest on the top of the mound. The private ground on which the mound stands was lately bought by a Mr. Burton, who, not knowing the character of the monument, had begun to remove it, but stopped the work on hearing what the mound really was from the Rev. W. Beresford. The mound is an unusually fine one, and greatly

resembles that at Pilsbury Castle, near Sheen, where part of an ancient British camp has been destroyed to form it; and the fact that in the latter case a Roman camp closely adjoins it seems to hint that the heroes thus commemorated died in defence of Britain against Rome. The Town Council have resolved to do nothing in the matter, and the price—nearly £500—asked for the mound by Mr. Burton prevents anything being raised towards its preservation by private subscription, so we suppose that it will now be demolished—a consummation much to be deplored.

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Several discoveries have to be chronicled. Excavations carried out by Mr. William Riley, of Bridgend, in the sand-dunes at Merthyr Mawr, on the Glamorganshire sea-board, have lately resulted in some interesting revelations. The opening of a tumulus, 160 feet in circumference, and 21 feet in height, was completed early in April. The skeletons of three persons of the Neolithic Age were discovered. Two were of males, and one of them bore evidences of hasty and careless burial, and nearly all the bones were broken. Stones were found in the sand around the latter, and it has been suggested that death in this case was due to stoning. All the bodies were in a sitting posture, with the chin touching the knees, and by each was a food vessel of pottery. The jaw of the other skeleton, which was that of a woman, was broken. At Mitcham, during the first week in April, there was unearthed a group of ten skeletons, with spear-heads lying near. At the left side of one skeleton, which had spurs at the heels, was found the blade of a two-edged broad sword, about 18 inches in length, and on the chest were several 3-inch lengths of brass or bronze rod, with eyelets at the extremities, and fragments of a black-brown glazed vase, about 6 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, finely scored from top to bottom parallel with the circumference.

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Roman relics have been found at one or two places. At Camelon, Stirlingshire, which is rich in Roman remains, an altar was unearthed towards the end of March by some workmen in excavating sand at a point in the ditch or

fosse on the south of what had formerly been found to be a Roman camp. The altar is in an admirable state of preservation. The meaning of the Latin inscription which it bears has not been definitely fixed, but it is supposed to be an altar raised by a soldier of the Second Legion of Augustus to his particular deity. The altar is now in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Fragments of another altar have been found at Benwell, Northumberland, near which there was a Roman station. The fragments have been presented to the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Two Roman coins have been found in the course of railway excavations near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. The first is of the date A.D. 322. The obverse has a bust to the right, with the inscription "Crispus Nobil. C." In its centre the reverse has a decorated altar, inscribed "Votis XX," around it "Beata Tranquillitas," and below "P. Lon." The second coin shows the bust of the Emperor Galerius, an extremely distinct and well-executed figure. The inscription, which is particularly clear, is "Maximianus Nob. Cæs." On the reverse is a standing figure representing the genius of the Roman people, with the inscription round it, "Genio Populi Romani."

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A valuable collection of coins has been unearthed between Bonvilstone and St. Nicholas, near Cardiff, by a labourer named Elward, employed in repairing a bank at Sheep Court Farm. The coins, which are in an excellent state of preservation, include three large gold coins about the size of a four-shilling piece, but very thin, eight guineas, one half-guinea, forty-two sovereigns, twenty-seven shilling pieces, three sixpences, three large silver coins, and several half-crowns. Many of them are dated 1676; the others are of the reigns of James II., of William and Mary, and Queen Anne.

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Professor Paul Vinogradoff, who succeeds Sir Frederick Pollock as Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, is the author of *Villainage in England: Essays in English Medieval History*, published by the University Press in 1892. Dr. Vinogradoff was then a professor in the University



of Moscow, and Sir Frederick Pollock was one of those who read the proofs of the book.



The crypt under the Savings Bank in the High Street at Guildford, mentioned in the report of the annual meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society, which appears in another part of this month's *Antiquary*, is a building of exceptional interest. It is of early fourteenth-century date, and without doubt originally formed the undercroft of a merchant's town house. "It is entirely vaulted," says Mr. Thackeray Turner in a letter to a Surrey paper, "with somewhat massive ribs, supported by two columns, thus dividing the vaulting into six compartments. There are no wall ribs, and the vaulting springs from large and finely-carved corbels, in all cases but one consisting of the head and shoulders of the human figure. We may take it for granted that it could have been used for no other purpose than stores, from the fact that it is, and always was, approached from the High Street by a flight of steps leading down into it, and also from the fact that it only has one small window (now blocked) giving light from the High Street. The suggestion that it was used for religious purposes can, I think, gain no support. It is sincerely to be hoped that this comparatively unknown piece of mediæval work may be accessible to the public in the future, and that the custodians may be able to make some arrangement by which access may be given upon payment of a small fee."



The Rev. C. V. Goddard writes from Baverstock Rectory, under date April 9: "In the *Antiquary* for June, 1903, there is figured 'A Tip and Swing Holder for Kail-pot' from Yorkshire. Allow me to say that similar tip-hooks (but not hinged, like this one, with a fork) are common in Wilts, where they are known as 'kettle-jacks.' But they are mostly to be found now on blacksmiths' scrap-heaps, with the racks for burning clay pipes clean and other out-of-date things. Only to-day I obtained a toasting-fork with legs, for standing on the hearth—not unlike the Yorkshire example, but with two prongs instead of the swivel rack."

An exhibition of historical portraits was opened in the Examination Schools, Oxford, on April 12. Many valuable paintings, belonging to the University, the colleges, city authorities, noblemen, and others, are included. The exhibition covers the period to the end of the reign of James I., and includes the foundation and early history of most of the Oxford colleges. There were eighteen colleges in 1625, and eleven founders' portraits are in the collection. The painting attracting most attention is a Holbein, lent by Viscount Dillon, representing Archbishop Warham. Christ Church contributes many from its rich store. The kings and queens take up a considerable space. Queen Elizabeth is represented by seven paintings, and it is the opinion of Dr. Woods, the former President of Trinity College, who has taken much interest in the exhibition, that, out of the whole collection, all but a few were painted within the last hundred years of the period after 1525. The exhibition will remain open till the end of May.



A party of members and friends of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society visited the Guildhall Library and Museum on March 26. Mr. Charles Welch, the Librarian, addressing the company, said that the Library of the Corporation of the City of London dated from the time of Sir Richard Whittington, at which period it consisted entirely of MSS. He regretted to say that, with one exception, not a single tome of that early collection was in the possession of the Corporation. The first building existed for 125 years, but nothing now remained of it, although it was the first free library established in the country. Its demolition came about in a peculiar way. The Duke of Somerset "borrowed" all the books, and within a month the Corporation, despairing of having them returned, pulled down the building, and turned the site into a cloth-market. The real founder of the present library was Mr. Lambert Jones, and the date of the foundation was 1824.



On leaving the museum to enter the crypt the party came across some old Roman stone sculpture of an early period, obtained

from a bastion in Camomile Street. Mr. Shore drew particular attention to this. Being an officer of the Corporation, he said, Mr. Welch could not say anything regarding the neglected storage of this stonework. It was the grandest collection of ancient Roman remains we had, and yet it was placed in the basement of the crypt, inaccessible and uncared for. He suggested that the society should ask the Corporation to recognise the archaeological treasure they possessed in this collection. He ventured to say that not £20,000 would purchase these relics. Mr. St. John Hope also protested against this treatment of these relics. If the whole of the Roman pottery in the museum were turned out to give place to this stonework a good exchange would be made. Roman pottery was plentiful, but little of this class of work was to be obtained. Not every British workman, he continued, knew the meaning of the holes in the stone (which he pointed out), or that the use of a lewis was familiar to the Romans.



In a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at their meeting on April 11, Mr. F. Haverfield, referring to the inscribed tablet discovered in 1895 during the Society's excavation of the Roman Camp at Birrens, which bore to be erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus Pius in A.D. 158, by the First Cohort of Tungrians, under a Governor of Britain whose name, owing to the imperfection of the slab, had not been recovered, went on to show that the missing name was now revealed by the discovery in 1903 of another slab in the river Tyne at Newcastle, which had been erected to the same Emperor by a draft of three British legions sent over specially from Germany, under Julius Verus, Governor of Britain. The Birrens stone was not the only one which thus received elucidation by the completion of its inscription. A slab found almost at the same time as the Newcastle slab in the Roman fort of Brough in Derbyshire bears to have been erected by the First Cohort of the Aquitanians, under Julius Verus, and another found at Netherby long ago, and preserved in the Carlisle Museum, seems to bear the same Governor's name. These stones are all in or nearly in the territory

assigned to the Brigantes, a tribe which Tacitus describes as the most populous in Britain, and the activity of Julius Verus in Britain may have consisted in subduing the semi-independent Brigantes, and planting forts in suitable places to hold them down. Of Verus himself little is known. He was Governor of Syria about A.D. 161 to 165, a fact which consists with his British governorship in A.D. 158.



### Neolithic and other Remains found near Harlyn Bay, Cornwall.

By J. P. ARTHUR.

(Concluded from p. 110.)

#### II.

**R**EFERENCE has been already made to the flattened skeletons found in the Harlyn burial-ground. These were discovered beneath a wall, upon the western side of the cemetery; the wall itself is about 3 feet in height, and is thicker at the top than at the bottom; it is built of rough slabs of slate and boulders of quartzite showing no traces of mortar. Underneath the wall was found a heavy slate slab, measuring about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2 feet, which covered, and had completely flattened, two skeletons, one being that of an adult, the other that of a child, for both adult and milk teeth were found amongst the fragments of the broken skulls. A bronze ring was associated with the skeletons. The discovery of these remains raises several questions of interest. First, what was the purpose with which the wall was built? It has been suggested that it formed a part of the original boundary of the burial-ground, but this theory, if correct, disposes of the hypothesis advanced by Rev. D. G. Whitley, that the burial-place belongs to the Neolithic period, because the skeletons, being *beneath* the wall, must have been buried before the structure was built; and as a bronze ornament (which could not be a later intrusion) was found with the remains, the period at which the wall was built cannot be earlier

than the Age of Bronze, though it may be much later.

It is, of course, possible that the wall was built at a late period in the history of the burial-ground, and that some of the interments are much older than the flattened skeletons, in which case it may have been intended by those who built it to mark the limits of their cemetery. The peculiar shape of the "wall," however, suggests that it may be in reality an altar, though its length—rather under 7 yards—tells against this hypothesis.

In the second place, the condition of the skeletons and their position suggests that we have here a case of human sacrifice. It is well known that in many parts of the world a custom prevailed of burying human victims beneath the foundations of a building in order to secure the stability of the structure. The story of Odhran's burial at Hy is often quoted as an example of this superstition, though it is due to the memory of Columba, who is held to have consented to the sacrifice, to say that the incident is not recorded in Adamnan's *Life* of the Saint, but is first mentioned in the later Irish *Life*; moreover, the end of the story suggests that Odhran was put to death for heresy. It has been maintained by some authorities that human sacrifice was part of the esoteric teaching of the early Irish Church, and the story of St. Patrick and the virgins of Cruachan is quoted as a case in point.\* The survival of the custom amongst the Jews is illustrated by 1 Kings xvi. 34 and Josh. vi. 26; also by the sacrifice of Isaac, Gen. xxii.

An example of human sacrifice in connection with a burial-ground may be found in Mr. Stewart Macalister's *Report on the Excavation of Geser*, p. 72. This case offers some interesting points of similarity to that of the Harlyn sacrifice. Mr. Macalister shows that "the evidence at present available indicates that the normal human sacrifices in Palestine were those of very young infants," but in one case the victim seems to have been a girl of about sixteen. A number of the skeletons found associated with the latter seem to have been buried in the "crouching posture," and to have belonged to the Bronze Age, when flint was still very commonly used.

\* Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, p. 89.

A modern instance of human sacrifice at the inauguration of buildings is mentioned by Sir R. Burton, *Mission to Dahomey*, vol. i., chap. v., etc., from whose account it appears that the name Dahomey is explained by the natives as indicating that the royal palace was built upon the body of Dah by his conqueror (Dahomey = Dah's belly).

That human sacrifice and the mutilation of the dead and other dreadful rites once prevailed in the Harlyn neighbourhood is indicated by evidence even stronger than that afforded by the flattened skeletons. In many cases portions of a skeleton are found in unnatural positions, though the remainder shows that the bones were buried while still clothed in flesh—e.g., a skeleton uncovered by the writer had evidently remained undisturbed since burial, but the lower jaw was resting upon the pelvis. In the case of the round cist, two femora were found separated from the skeletons to which they belonged by a slab of slate, and the skulls were quite separated from their respective trunks. Many skulls seem to have been violently broken, and some are found resting upon stones, as if to facilitate this process. Further evidence will be found in Mr. Bullen's pamphlet.

Some of these cases might be explained upon hypotheses other than that of deliberate mutilation, but no such explanation is possible in the case of the remains discovered by Dr. Penrose Williams, which it is convenient to deal with at once. The site of the discovery is a small promontory united to the mainland of Constantine Bay by low rocks, which is known as Constantine Island. Upon this little peninsula several interesting discoveries have been made by Mr. Mallett and others, some of which are referred to below; but Dr. Williams' find is perhaps the most significant of all. The island, whose upper surface is about 18 feet above the present high-water mark, is covered with sand overgrown by turf, and the low cliffs fall almost perpendicularly into the water. Toward the seaward end of the island, the writer observed traces of a wall, which may have formed part of a hut, but he was not able to make a thorough examination. Dr. Williams, however, was more fortunate, and close to the wall, and in a raised beach which underlies the turf and sand, he found "the

remains of a skeleton arranged in a neat little heap between two small slabs of slate, all the bones being chopped up into small pieces. The bones must have been bare of flesh when buried to be contained in so small a compass." I here quote Dr. Williams' description written at the time of the discovery, but have since examined the remains, and noticed that the bones had been split longitudinally, and bore clear marks of some cutting instrument. No fragment exceeded five inches in length, and the whole of the remains might have been contained in a basin 8 inches in diameter. Associated with the skeleton were large pieces of quartzite of the "shield shape," apparently worked, a quantity of flint-flakes, and a fragment of black hand-made pottery.

This find affords the clearest proof of the mutilation of the dead, and were it not for the fact that high authorities have declared that there is no evidence of cannibalism amongst the early inhabitants of this country, I should have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the bones points to the existence of that custom; and even against this weight of authority I am disposed so to regard them, especially as one piece of positive evidence is worth any quantity of negative. There is, however, no doubt that the practice of removing the flesh from the bones before burial prevailed amongst many tribes.\* Space forbids any detailed discussion of the object of such mutilations, but, considering that bodies buried in the crouching posture were often tied with thongs, and that the bodies of the dead, or the faces of their surviving relations, were often disfigured in order to prevent the ghost from recognising its former tenement or from haunting its former friends, it may be worth suggesting that the mutilations are analogous to such customs, and due to a desire to insure that the dead should not "walk." The breaking of the skulls may be either a survival of the older custom of killing the sick and aged, or a method of insuring that the body to be buried was really dead. Whatever may have been the idea underlying these horrible rites, it is clear that human sacrifice, the mutilation of the dead, and

probably cannibalism also, prevailed in the district of Harlyn.

The traces of a hut upon Constantine Island have been already mentioned, but in the case referred to the indications were very slight. On the diagonally opposite corner of the island, however, a hut was found two years before Dr. Williams' discovery, and has been described by Mr. Bullen. On the mainland, opposite the low neck of the peninsula, similar remains exist, and one hut was in August, 1902, fairly complete except for the roof. This was explored by Dr. and Mrs. Penrose Williams and myself, and was found to be pear-shaped, the entrance being at the narrow end. The length of the building seems to have been about 10 feet and the breadth about 4 feet; there was no conclusive evidence as to its height, as the roofing slabs had disappeared. Within and outside the hut were traces of hearths, and underneath the walls, but visible in the face of the cliff there is a layer of ash and charred matter 8 inches or more in thickness; from this ash-bed I obtained a bone arrow, made from a rib (deer?), a bone awl, four pieces of thick black pottery, a quantity of charred bones and teeth, flints, and a few shells. The arrow, which is barbed, is very well made, and the awl shows distinct traces of cutting. The fragments of pottery are large enough to enable one to judge of the size and form of the vessel to which they belonged, which was hand-made. The shells were chiefly limpet, but dogwhelk and cockle were also found. All these relics are in the Harlyn Museum. A close search revealed no trace of metal. Of a second hut only one wall remained, the rest of the building having evidently fallen away with the cliff. A hearth, however, was traceable near the wall, and on the opposite side of it Mr. Mallett, in 1901, found a deposit of grass seed—since identified as *Triticum perenne*—which seemed to have been enclosed between slabs of slate. The condition of this seed tells against the theory that it had been deposited for any great length of time. On the other hand, the dryness of the sand and the complete exclusion of light must be taken into consideration, and it is well known that to this day certain tribes use pounded grass seed as

\* Stevens, *Flint Chips*, p. 371 et seq.



food. Near the same spot the writer found a slate implement, one end of which was black, rounded and pointed, while the opposite, or handle, end was lighter in colour, flat, and of the "fishtail" shape. The bevelling near the flat end looked suspiciously fresh; but the implement was deeply buried in the sand, some six feet or more below the surface, and was close to the inner wall of the hut.

Close to these huts there are traces of a kitchen midden or shell mound; such heaps are common in the neighbourhood, but that near the ruins of Constantine Church deserves special mention. The mound, which is of considerable extent, is covered with close sea-turf, but upon the south side this has broken away, and a section of the hillock is thus laid bare. As long ago as 1864 Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S., read a paper before the British Association at Bath in which he described a skull, pottery, and other objects found here. A further exploration was made in 1901 by Rev. R. A. Bullen, Mr. Reddie Mallett, and Mr. G. Bonsor, when various interesting relics were recovered. On several occasions in July, 1902, Rev. Percivall Pott and the writer investigated this mound, and found pottery of various dates, of which the earliest was coarse, black, and hand-made, and the latest neatly glazed and probably mediæval; the latter occurred on or near the surface. A portion of a human skull was also found, but no other relics of importance. It has now been proved that beneath the shell layer in which we hunted there are a number of slate cists containing skeletons buried in the extended position and lying with the feet to the east. This discovery was made by Dr. Williams, who, on August 5, found four of these coffins, and subsequent investigation showed that a large number of interments have been made here. It seems clear that these are early Christian burials, and that the skulls found by Mr. Spence Bate and the writer also belonged to early British Christians. All the cists were in the position above indicated, and were broader toward the end where the head lay; they were covered with slate slabs, and in one case the covering was pierced with two circular holes about 1 inch in diameter and 4 inches apart. These holes had been

cut with a narrow chisel, and the slab was worked from both sides. The skeleton in this cist was well preserved, and, curiously enough, the sand had not penetrated to any great extent, so that the greater part of the skeleton was uncovered. The position of the arms was remarkable, the left being folded across the breast, while the right was bent beneath the body, a position which was found to obtain in the case of several other skeletons. The skull was of a low type and much "underhung"; under the neck was a fragment of iron greatly decayed. The qualities of sand as a preservative are shown by the discovery of a small cist, about 30 inches by 10, containing the skeleton of a child between one and two years of age; the bones when found were quite complete.

With the exception of the iron object mentioned, no ornaments or implements were found in the cists, but some pieces of quartzite were discovered both within and outside them. One skull, which I have not seen, is described by Dr. Williams as being of a lower type than any of the others, and exhibits a suture extending from the nasal bones to the occiput. The teeth were, as usual, in excellent condition.

That these bodies were buried at a period long subsequent to that of the formation of the shell mound is indicated by the quality of the pottery found with the shells. The deposit which holds the latter also contains quantities of charcoal and burnt matter, and it is probable that this spot was once dedicated to the worship of heathen deities, in which case the shells, animal bones, etc., which are found here, may be the remains of sacred feasts, an hypothesis which is strengthened by the following considerations.

Near the west end of the ruins of the church there is a small boulder of water-worn Cataclew stone, so placed as to be literally a stumbling-block to anyone entering the church. It has been suggested that this was a sacrificial stone in pagan times, and that, the spot having been considered sacred by many generations before the introduction of Christianity, the early Christian missionaries selected it for this reason as the site of a church. That they often adopted such sites is a well-established fact—e.g., the early Christian settlements in Ireland at

Derry, Durrow, and Kildare, in all of which there were sacred oak groves (*daire* = oak, O. Irish). So, too, Gregory advises, "*Fana idolorum destrui minime debeant*"; they should, he says, "be purged, supplied with relics, and used as Christian temples—"ut anglorum gens ad loca quae consueverit familiaris concurrat."

The form of the enclosure in which the church stood is also significant, being nearly circular, and there is running water close by, likewise the remains of a raised causeway, all of which are quoted by Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A., as indications of a connection with pagan rites. These things taken together—namely, the presence of the boulder; the early pottery, burnt bones and shells in the kitchen midden; the form of the enclosure, etc.—certainly make out a strong case for the theory that the site upon which St. Constantine's Church stood was formerly used for the celebration of pagan rites.

Of the church itself but little now remains, and it is difficult to say to what period the ruins belong. The saint to whom it is dedicated was son of Cadur, King of Cornwall, according to Gildas (A.D. 516-570), who calls him "the tyrannical whelp of Devon, that unclean lioness" (Ep., § c), but Guest thinks he was the third son of Emrys Wiedig. According to tradition he was converted by Petroc (who had a cell near Bodmin), and retired to a hermitage on the sands near Padstow, "where was a holy well." Possibly there was a shrine already built here when Constantine retired from the world, but the church dedicated to his memory would naturally be built near the cell in which he dwelt. The date of his death is between A.D. 576 and 600, and from this it would seem that a church and churchyard may have existed here for 1300 years or more; but the encroachment of sand eventually obliged the people of the district to build themselves another church further inland, and Constantine's shrine thus fell into decay and ruin. The same thing has happened in the cases of the shrines at Perranzabuloe and St. Enodoc.

Near the church is a round space free from sand, upon which stand the ruins of a modern building. This space has yielded abundance of flint flakes, and would repay

further investigation. The occurrence of flints in such profusion in the district is remarkable; from this and other circumstances one cannot but conclude that this region, now so sparsely populated, once supported a large population, some few generations of which have left behind the relics above described. Summing up the evidence briefly, we may say that some of the flint flakes and cores are the remains of Neolithic man, though others are later—e.g., the barbed and stemmed arrow-head found by Mrs. Williams; the Bronze Age has left traces in the barrows on Cataclew Point; the Early Iron is represented by the later interments in the Harlyn Cemetery. All the typical methods of burial are found here. The urns described by Mr. Bullen are the relics of a race which practised cremation; burial in the extended posture and without coffins is shown by the skeletons found on the south-west side of the bay; that in the contracted in the Harlyn Cemetery. In fact, various races and very many generations have succeeded one another here, so that it is difficult to determine to which some of the relics belong; but the district is so rich in antiquarian treasures that it is most desirable that it should be scientifically and systematically examined.

My best thanks are due to Rev. R. A. Bullen for permission to reproduce those photographs which are his copyright; to Mr. Reddie Mallett for much information; and especially to Dr. Penrose Williams and to Mrs. Williams for allowing me to share their labours and to profit by the results of their knowledge and skill.



### Italian Discovery in Crete.\*

BY FRIEDRICH VON DUHN; TRANSLATED BY  
MARY GURNEY.

**S**INCE Mycenæ and Tiryns were unearthed by the enthusiasm and fortunate skill of Schliemann, displaying before our eyes the reality of a great epoch (so ancient as to be veiled in the nimbus of departed heroic glory to the

\* From *Deutsche Rundschau*, September, 1903.

Homeric poets), the expectations of archaeologists have never risen so high, and surprises have never followed in such quick succession as in the last few years. The deliverance of Crete from the barbarian, and her return to the circle of lands of culture, has made discovery possible; indeed, it has imposed the duty of renewed work, and with astonished gaze we behold the Greek buildings and works of art, which, arising from the virgin soil of the "Island of a Hundred Cities," by their grandeur, perfection and high intent, cast into the shade the creations of a long succession of later centuries.

Many minds had already anticipated discovery in this island of mixed races, as is shown by the prophetic book of Arthur Milchhöfer on the origins of art in Greece, published twenty years ago. He traced further, last year, what has since been accomplished by English energy and self-sacrifice at Knossos, the palace of Minos (see *Deutsche Rundschau*, 1902, vol. cxi., p. 341).

Whilst the English are still working at the various points to the east of Crete, the Italians are working at the south. Italian savants had commenced their Cretan work even during the Turkish rule. By his strong will and powers of endurance, Federico Halbherr, of South Tyrol, Professor at the University of Rome, had even then succeeded in triumphing over apparently insurmountable difficulties, and in bringing to light rare and valuable treasures from the classic period; amongst others an important Greek Code of Laws, the laws of the city of Gortyn, written on stone. But these and other undertakings (such as the exploration of several sacred caves, containing numerous votive offerings, and giving clear insight into the religion and art of 2,000 years) sink into insignificance when compared with the work of the last two years—the unearthing of a large regal palace (a worthy counterpart to Knossos), and much besides.

Crete closes in the Ægean Sea, like a long bolt. Its central mountain ridge rises at east and west almost to snow-level. The only available harbours are on the northern coast; the best is Suda Bay, without either ancient or modern city of any importance; the smaller harbours having been equally

well suited for the commerce of the ancients, and, later on, for the galleys of Venice.

These small harbours, Canea, Retimo, and Candia, are now the only real towns of the island. Candia, in the centre of the northern coast, formed the direct communication of the great city of Knossos with the sea. The cultivated lands around are fruitful, though of limited area. They extend into the mountain clefts, and are well watered, the summits of the mountains being covered with snow during a great part of the year. The grass and corn-fields show a rich abundance of flowers and fruit. But the produce of the immediate vicinity did not afford enough support for a large population. As the villages came closer together, and became more densely peopled, Crete depended more and more on foreign communication, and on gaining a command over foreign markets. The shores of the Ægean Sea were her natural sphere of expansion, and the ancient writers of later days justly referred to the far-reaching rule of Minos and to the tribute sent from Athens.

The south coast differs from the north. On the east and west there are hardly any towns within reach of the sea; the few existing are where the island is narrow and the north coast is easy of access. The aspect of the coast is steep and unapproachable to voyagers from Italy to Egypt. But this appearance is deceptive as regards the centre of the island. At its broadest part, protected by a girdle of bare rocks which form a barrier towards the sea, lies the long and broad fruitful plain of Messarà, the largest in the island, well watered and exceedingly productive. On the north border, stretching down towards the plain, once rose the powerful city of Gortyn, the capital of Crete from the time that her independent rule of the sea had become a thing of the past and the princely dwellings of Knossos lay in ruin. As late as Imperial times Gortyn was still the centre for the Roman cohorts. It is there, by means of long and patient excavations (unfortunately, yet incomplete in the most important direction) that the Italians have discovered numerous important buildings, with the monuments of eight centuries. The north coast is approached from the Messarà plain by means of steep,

wretched mule-paths, paved with slippery round pebbles. Until some change occurs, the north and south must remain apart, as it is easier and cheaper for the north to obtain its supplies of grain from Asia Minor or from South Russia than from the fertile plains of its own island. And as the small port at the west end of Messarà has no adequate supply of modern conveniences for lading and unloading, and is quite unprotected from the winds of the south and south-west, the greater part of the beautiful plain remains untilled until better days dawn. A chain of hills governs the sole and natural outlet towards the west: whoever possesses this chain closes communication with the sea. The plain and its products belong to him. From his heights he overlooks the whole outstretched level as far as its eastern boundary, seen in the blue distance, the southern range of the Dikte Mountains, the most eastern elevation of the backbone of the island. Should he turn his gaze backwards, he gains an open view over the broad blue sea, with here and there an island—usually a rocky mass. From his post of observation he commands towards the west the whole south-west of the island, protected by its hill-ranges and gullies from the approach of any ship, whether friendly or otherwise, and of every pirate. Towards the north extends the massive mountain of Ida, with its long valleys and supporting ranges of hills; then follow the passes at its side, and, further towards the west, the White Mountains of wild Sphakia, the chief centre of the numerous insurrections of the last century; in the far east appears lofty Dikte. He possesses a prominent watch-tower, better protected and much more impressive than Knossos. But the wilderness of the African Sea, and the mountain barrier cutting off the beautiful island world to the north condemned the lords of this citadel to the subordinate position of military chiefs, at the time of the first great contests for a sunshiny spot. The northern side of the island alone afforded room for a true prince who should leave his mark on history.

From this dividing chain one long ridge with three rocky summits stretches towards the east, its base surrounded by water. The pass is very narrow, through which, on the

northern side of this ridge, river and road make their way from the plain to the sea. Here lay Phæstos. The site of this royal palace on the eastern and the lowest summit of the ridge, and yet commanding the whole plain, was discovered in a most skilful manner by the Italian archæological mission under Halbherr and Pernier (Fig. 1).

This extensive and remarkable site was the centre of a long historical development, like the palace excavated by Evans at Knossos. On the southern declivity of the hill we find the ruins of prehistoric houses, and also the important remains of an earlier palatial building belonging to the sub-structure of the later great palace. The hill was originally far steeper towards the east than now, and the building level had been broadened by laboriously constructed terraces, long since partially destroyed, with the buildings once erected upon them; whilst towards the west the rock was not only wide enough to bear the buildings placed upon it, but at some spots had even been hewn away. The palace of Knossos is also built on uneven ground, and there also both levelling and the erection of terraces had been found necessary. Both palaces are distinguished by unusual regularity of building, and by the straight lines of their enclosures, with further development from various quadratic and other rectilinear ground-plans. No greater contrast can be imagined than would exist between such a scheme and that of a German castle of the Middle Ages, designed to harmonize with its hilly fastness, in charming picturesque irregularity as well as in the personal and individual character of its style. This can be explained only by the differing characteristics of German and Southern races. The mathematical feeling for regularity of form and symmetry of proportions, and for the complete development of a regular plan, without regard to the nature of the base, the introduction of wide courts, the spaciousness—all must have originated in a flat country, not in Crete, but in the Nile Valley, with which Crete was united by manifold relations. We are daily realizing more clearly (chiefly by means of the wonderful discoveries in Crete) how the streams of culture during the third and second millenniums before



Christ flowed from Egypt towards the Greek Archipelago.

Even more distinctly than at Knossos, the rooms of the palace of Phaistos are disposed around the important central court, 20 metres in width and over 40 metres in length. The space intended for domestic quarters for the numerous dependants, and for bath-rooms, kitchens, etc., is divided by a broad passage from the store-rooms, containing, in numerous and carefully-enclosed cells, the treasures and stores. These rooms are again cut off from the private dwelling-rooms of the family, which are approached by

minds of travellers in Greece, or still more in the Turkish east. The dwelling-rooms are connected, by partially-concealed passages, with great state-rooms, grouped together, and wide open towards the west (Fig. 2). From the west a most convenient flight of steps, 13 metres in breadth, leads to a spacious columnar hall, with court and entrance-hall. The steps commence on a broad terrace at the side of a large, open space, which up to the present time has been considered the most ancient construction for dramatic and orchestral representations in the Greek world.\* Whilst suitable



FIG. 1.—THE ACROPOLIS OF PHAISTOS.

a beautifully-arranged entrance, flanked with niches and half-columns, resembling those seen many centuries later in Imperial Rome. The spacious dwelling-rooms, the rich columnar halls, with hidden approaches, the airy sleeping-rooms, the open terraces on the cool northern side, with views over the grand mountains, show us that men already knew how to live; such beautiful bathing-rooms, such excellent drainage, with water-supply in earthen pipes, which could not now be better laid, such a well-adapted sanitary system (as was found also lately by Evans at Knossos), now, after the lapse of 4,000 years, raises sad reflections in the

space for the assembled spectators was found on the long side of the area, on a broad open terrace spreading outside the hall and the other rooms, the short side was occupied by eight comfortable ranges of seats, with still another gallery above for the public. Representations of musical or dramatic art have their origin in religion, and deal in the first instance with ceremonial, and traces of this ceremonial are not wanting on the described spot; for on the open space im-

\* At Knossos, also, Mr. Evans's successful excavations in his last campaign have brought to light what can only be regarded as a theatrical area, the royal theatre (Von Duhn).

mediately before the regal terrace two deep sacrificial pits have been found, the contents proving that the date and use of these pits was considerably before the epoch of the palace now discovered.

I cannot describe the strange peculiarities of the palace more in detail, lest I should weary my readers. I will only observe that, in opening out a bath-room, a charred wooden column was found lying on the ground, of a distinct typical form, smaller at the base than above, as is seen on the Mycenæan lion portal, and in numerous representations on reliefs, paintings, and

Phæstos the narrower surfaces are raised and the broader are sunk. All are adorned with cross-lines, either perpendicular or horizontal; thus triglyphs and metopes are clearly distinguished, and are decorated accordingly. The farther we attain in the knowledge of Mycenæan, and even of pre-Mycenæan ornament, the more clearly we find in it the roots of the leading artistic ideas of Doric and Ionic decorative art. Later periods of art have inaugurated changes and improvements—as, for instance, a return to a geometric style—but the fundamental idea has remained, and exists until the



FIG. 2.—VESTIBULE AND PORTICO, WITH MOUNT IDA.

engraved stones. The forms of classic buildings in stone can be traced back to building in wood; the stone column replaced the wooden column in comparatively recent times with varied developments. We supposed that the wooden column was on a low rough stone base, but this we did not see. Another interesting development of classical art—the triglyph frieze—is seen on the front side of stone benches, as also frequently along the walls of the rooms at Knossos and Phæstos. In the Mycenæan time the decorations consisted of raised and sunken surfaces, disposed in a manner special to the period; in one of the rooms at

present day, through the numerous decorative styles of the classical and Middle Ages and of modern times.

The principal foundation walls carrying the beams and the columns are erected of carefully-squared stones; they show numerous traces of masons' signs, chiefly letters, adapted from older hieroglyphic writing. Where square stones were not needed we see rubble walls, devised with much skill, and covered with plaster. Unfortunately, the cement of the palace does not show such figure paintings as those of Knossos, now the most fascinating and dazzling possessions of the Cretan Museum at Candia.

We have, however, the union of gay linear and leaf decoration similar to the patterns on clay vessels, and also a few isolated bits of finer wall colouring, as, for example, some small coloured scales in smalt, which when placed together must have had the effect of a mantle over the wall.

I find it impossible to describe many interesting isolated discoveries; these can best be appreciated by drawings. Our still scanty knowledge of the plastic art of the period (the wood-carving being all destroyed) has received much amplification. We owe more to Knossos, especially lately from the discovery of two wonderfully vigorous and elegant ivory figures of hovering boys, analogy for which can be found in Egyptian wood and ivory work, with further illustration from the agonistic representations of Mycenaean art (as in bull-fights). Numerous vessels of stone and of pottery would furnish admirable topics for interesting discussion on the form and practice of religious worship (in pottery we have a remarkable altar, with six jars fixed upon it, and also an embossed relief, cut from a shell, with daemonic figures). But we must turn to a second series of discoveries, carried out during the last year by the fortunate hand of Halbherr, who tracked out fragments of broken ware after the main outlines of the palace of Phæstos were unearthed.

He found a small building, 6 kilometres nearer the sea, at the edge of the same chain of hills, on a height crowned by the Byzantine chapel of the Holy Trinity (Hagia-Triada), after which the district is named. The exact spot is marked by a Venetian chapel of St. George. Where men have vanished gods and saints remain, being proof against malaria and other human miseries. This is the same to-day as in the ancient East.

Halbherr called the ruin a small summer palace of the Princes of Phæstos. Meanwhile the area of excavation has gradually extended, and the existence of a larger settlement is surmised. The suggestions of a summer residence arose naturally from the vicinity of the sea, and from apparent joy in nature in the decoration of the walls. We often ask ourselves how it can have been possible that so many ancient buildings have disappeared

without the possessors having contrived to save the contents. By degrees we are finding many things of real value (especially when their age is considered), as, for example, a wonderful "royal gaming table" of ivory, rock crystal, gold, and precious stone, of considerable size, worked in costly intarsio, a crowning jewel amongst the finds of Evans at Knossos. The only possible explanation lies in sudden and radical catastrophes, either from natural causes or from war, resulting in the uprooting of the original lords and in complete destruction of their personal surroundings. Anyone who, since the last rebellion, has ridden through many a ruined Cretan village, its only inhabitant a frightened cat or a wandering dog, all around dead and still, the palms and fruit-trees burned, the olive-trees cut down, the aloe hedges destroyed, can comprehend the heavy tread of history in such a blood-besprinkled district.

The catastrophe at Hagia-Triada was so sudden that to the right and left of the entrance the stone candelabra, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  metre in height, placed at the corners of the door for the purpose of nocturnal illumination, remained unmoved; the beautiful gradually widening shaft and the capital manifesting the same feeling for form as the Doric pillars of the classical period.

(To be concluded.)



## Johann Schott: A Tale of Low Germanie.

By S. H. SCOTT.



AMONG the finds of the bibliophile who writes this article none has been of greater interest (of course, from a personal standpoint) than the discovery a few years ago of a thin octavo volume which contains the oration preached at the funeral of a worthy gentleman of "Low Germanie," described on the title-page, with true Teutonic pomposity as "The noble, valiant, and right learned Johann Schott,"

who died and was buried at Büdingen in Hesse in the year 1661.

This volume is curious in itself, setting forth with glowing rhetoric the virtues of the deceased, glorifying his highly respectable but not very distinguished ancestry, and ending with the Latin poems and epigrams which were contributed by his friends.

Now, it so happens that among the genealogical papers which have been handed down for some generations in the writer's family there is an account of the life of this very gentleman of Büdingen, written, apparently in his own handwriting, about the year 1653.

Johann Schott was born in 1590 at Catzenfurth, a little village of black-and-white timbered houses by the river Dill in Hesse, a stream which joins, near the old free city of Wetzlar, the sluggish Lahn, flowing through a fertile valley to meet the Rhine.

It is a fair country, a land of wooded hills and cornfields and green meadows, of storied castles perched on those precipitous little hills with which Dürer and his contemporaries have familiarized us. The surrounding country is steeped in historical tradition. Johann's ancestors had lived not far away under the shadow of the romantic castle of Braunfels, a pile of gray walls and towers which crown the summit of a hill fashioned by Nature for the purpose. A miniature town straggles up to the gateway of the Castle, the older houses being enclosed by the great walls of the Burg. On the other sides of the hill are grassy slopes and noble trees; green swards below and beyond the splendid forests which clothe the rolling hills.

Hard by is the venerable nunnery of Altenberg, whither the saintly Elizabeth of Hungary trudged barefoot with her little daughter, and away to the north stood the Castle of Dillenburg, home of the noble House of Nassau, the birthplace, too, of William the Silent, the deliverer of the Netherlands.

Johann Schott claimed descent, as his name implies, from early Scottish settlers in Germany. After some wanderings they settled and had remained for the last three hundred years in this corner of Hesse, where they generally occupied the small official positions which were so numerous under a government of petty princes.

The father, Conrad, was Bailiff of Catzenfurth, and his wife's name was Elizabeth Jungen. In his youth Conrad had travelled in France, and previous to his marriage had lived in Lorraine, in the household of his cousin, who had been knighted by the Duke.

The young Johann's troubles began early. In 1598 his father died; "relictis nobis parvulis," writes Johann, who was eight years old at this time. Conrad was buried in the churchyard at Dillheim, standing prettily on a bluff over the river Dill, a mile from his home at Catzenfurth. One of the dreaded pestilences was sweeping over Germany at this time, and the boy Johann was removed from one school to another to escape the contagion.

At Leun he learnt "*fundamenta pietatis et linguarum*." From Leun he was removed to Braunfels, from Braunfels to Herborn, where he was placed "*ad primam classem*"; from Herborn he was sent further away to Siegen, in the north of Hesse.

When the lad was seventeen years old he was sent for three years to the Netherlands, and when he came to man's estate he followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, and obtained a position in the Chancellery of the Counts of Solms-Greifenstein, the suzerains under whom he had been brought up.

Three years later Johann took service with the Count of Isenburg and Büdingen, lord of the little principality of Isenburg, near the Rhine, and of the territories of the Counts of Büdingen to the north-east of Frankfurt.

In due course he was appointed the Count's "*Amtmann*," the receiver of his not too considerable revenues, the dispenser of the princely justice.

Büdingen remains to-day very much what it was at this time, and the appearance of the town from without the walls is almost exactly similar to the view depicted by the engraver Merian in 1646.

The fifteenth-century walls of red sandstone still surround the town, making a charming contrast to the brilliant green of the grass which fills the moat by the "*Jerusalem Gate*" and the moss which has grown over the turrets. At the "*Mill Gate*" the moat is still filled with brackish water, and is crossed by a bridge protected by a picturesque guard-house.



The "Amtsgericht," the official residence of the Amtmann, is a handsomely decorated building of stone, with a spacious court-yard. At the corner an oriel window projects so that it makes a little chamber in itself, with a view over the pretty tiled roofs of the two streets that run at right angles and the vine-clad hill beyond.

The Castle has not changed since Merian portrayed its quaint irregularities. The princely phaeton still rattles over the cobbles; a general air of dilapidation attests the fact that blue blood is not to be rated by outward appearances.

As soon as he was settled in his new occupation, Johann Schott married Annen Immel, the daughter of a neighbouring official. In this year (1613) Johann paid a visit to his cousin, the Procurator of the Court of Justice at Heidelberg, to witness the state entry of the Elector's English bride, the young Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, who married the ill-fated Frederick of the Palatinate.

Several children were born to the Amtmann, and all went happily till the tide of war rolled towards the peaceful little town of Büdingen.

The seventeenth century was a sad time for Germany. The Thirty Years' War, "the cruel wars in Low Germanie" of old Scottish ballads, broke out in 1618.

From the year 1625, Johann Schott had "exercised his office amid the manifold terrors of a great war." Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the champion of the Protestant cause, was killed in his last great victory at Lützen in 1632, and henceforth the Protestants met with only intermittent success. At the Battle of Nördlingen in 1634 they were completely defeated, and a Catholic army marched on Büdingen, whose prince had unluckily become embroiled. The Count was obliged to fly. "Lord and vassal," writes Johann Schott, "were driven into exile and poverty." The Amtmann fled with his lord, "scorning, like a loyal servant, to take service with the usurper."

The walls of Büdingen were in no state to withstand a siege, and Count Mansfeld gave the town over to the tender mercies of his brutal soldiery, largely composed of Croats, the "savages" the people called them.

Büdingen suffered the horrors which were too familiar at this time. The people were murdered or carried off by the soldiers; the houses were rifled; even the tombs of the Counts in the choir of the church were broken open in search of any precious ornaments that might be there.

The plague, the scourge of these times, followed in the wake of the war. "Much sorrow, peril of life and limb, famine, lack of the necessities of life, and the dreadful pestilence," beset Johann Schott during his time of exile.

His eldest son, just grown to manhood, was away fighting in the Protestant ranks. He became a Captain-Lieutenant\* in the Dragoons, which his cousin, Colonel Immel, commanded. The boy next in age, who afterwards became a cavalry officer too, was only fourteen years of age at this time, and was away at school.

The other three children were still younger, and none of them survived the hardships of this time of wandering. They died within a few days near Gleiberg in 1635, "to the grief of their heart-broken parents."

At last the Count of Isenburg managed to settle the feud between himself and his particular enemies. He was allowed to return, and Johann Schott returned also to the Büdingen lands. He has left behind him a detailed account of his various promotions, doubtless of great interest to the Amtmann, but a little tedious to the reader. No sooner, however, had he become once more comfortably settled than he lost his wife, "the half of his heart, and the faithful companion of all his sorrow and adversity." She died March 12, 1653, "leaving him in his loneliness, even as our Father in Faith, Abraham, after much sorrow and great pilgrimages, at last lost his Sarah."

Here the Amtmann ends his narrative, but in a later hand his story is continued, with the prosaic admission that he was consoled two years later, and married "The honourable and virtuous Margaretha von Germenthen," daughter of the Amtmann of Hirschberg. Six years later Johann died at Büdingen, and was interred with great

\* The field officers were also captains of troops. The lieutenant of a colonel's (double) troop was styled "captain-lieutenant."

honours, at the Count's expense, in the choir of the parish church at Büdingen. The funeral procession was ordered by the Count's Master of Ceremonies, and the whole Court attended to do the last honours to a faithful servant.

This is his epitaph :

Johannes recubat sub muta Schottius urna.  
Ysenburgiacus Satrapa, quique fuit.  
Præses Consilii sacri, qui munere functus  
Justitia, comitis proximus a latere  
Hicce fatur vitæ mortalia corporis ossa  
Linquens & terram Cœliga Regna petit.

So ends the troubled career of the excellent Johann Schott. Let us be thankful that we live in days when life runs more smoothly !



### Funeral Garlands.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

**T**HE custom of carrying garlands at the funerals of maidens has prevailed for a long period, and was in bygone times maintained in almost all parts of the country, and even now in a few rural places the poetical practice still lingers. It is a charming usage, which may be traced back to remote times. Flowers formed a touching feature at Anglo-Saxon burials. In later ages artificial flowers were made into garlands, because they retained their beauty for a longer period than real flowers. It was customary in many counties when an unmarried woman died who had led a blameless life for her friends to construct in her honour a garland, consisting of a framework of light wood decorated with flowers, ribbons, emblematical articles, such as gloves, and often poetical inscriptions. The garland was carried with much ceremony before the coffin, and after the burial service was concluded it was suspended in the church often over the seat the deceased had occupied.

Old poets and playwrights have many allusions in their productions to this custom. In *Hamlet* (V., 1) Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the priest these words :

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,  
Her maiden strewments and the bringing home  
Of bell and burial.

Crants is a term used for garland.

William Sampson, a Derbyshire poet, writing in 1636 on the death of a maiden, says :

. . . the Temple was with garlands hung,  
Of sweet-smelling flowers, which might belong  
Unto some bridall ! noe ! heaven knowest the  
cause,  
'Twas otherwise decreed in Nature's Lawes ;  
Those smelling sweetes with which our sense was  
fed,  
Were for the buriall of a maiden dead.

Writing in 1605, Marston says in his *Dutch Courtezan* : " I was afraid, i' faith, that I should ha' seene a garland on this beautie's hearse." A ballad of a later date has references to funeral garlands, and is as follows :

But since I am resolved to die for my dear  
I'll chuse six young virgins my coffin to bear ;  
And all those young virgins I now do chuse,  
Instead of green ribbands, green ribbands, green  
ribbands,  
Instead of green ribbands, a garland shall wear,  
And when in the church in my grave I lie deep,  
Let all those fine garlands, fine garlands, fine  
garlands,  
Let all those fine garlands hang over my feet.  
And when any of my sex behold the sight,  
They may see I've been constant, been constant,  
They may see I've been constant to my heart's  
delight.

Miss Anna Seward was born at Eyam, Derbyshire, in the year 1742, and in one of her poems refers to this custom in her native village as follows :

Now the low beams with paper garlands hung,  
In memory of some village youth or maid,  
Draw the soft tear, from thrill'd remembrance  
sprung ;  
How oft my childhood marked that tribute paid !  
The gloves suspended by the garland's side,  
White as its snowy flowers with ribands tied ;  
Dear Village ! long those wreaths funereal spread,  
Simple memorials of the early dead.

The foregoing lines first appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of September 25, 1792, and Miss Seward appended a note to the poem, saying that " the ancient custom of hanging a garland of white roses made of writing paper, and a pair of white gloves,

over the pew of the unmarried villagers who die in the flower of their age prevails to this day in the village of Eyam, and many other villages in the Peak." The garlands remained in Eyam Church only for a few years after Miss Seward had written her poem. Early in the nineteenth century the church was repewed, and the "Simple memorials of the early dead" were taken down and destroyed. Mr. William Wood, the local historian, writing in 1860 about the last funeral garland carried at Eyam, says it was borne before the corpse of Miss Alice Heathcote, a young woman under twenty years of age, who died about 1840. In this instance the garland and two baskets were thrown in the grave on the coffin; or, rather, most of the flowers were strewn between the church gates and the church door, and the remainder with the garland into the grave.

Pictures of five garlands hanging from the roof of Ashford Church, Derbyshire, have several times been published, and are among the best-known in the country. "Within living memory," says Dr. T. N. Brushfield, "there were seven." One of the garlands bears the date of April, 1747, and on another are the following lines:

Be always ready, no time delay,  
I in my youth was called away,  
Great grief to those that's left behind,  
But I hope I'm great joy to find.

ANN SWINDEL,

Aged 22 years,

Dec. 9th, 1798.

In another Derbyshire church, South Wingfield, near Alfreton, is preserved a garland recalling a sad story. It was carried at the funeral of Ann Kendall, who died of a broken heart on May 14, 1745. In the village Psalm cix. is known as Miss Kendall's Psalm, as she desired it to be read to her before her death. The heartless conduct of her lover killed her, but, according to local tradition, he did not long survive her death. She had only been laid a short time in her grave, when, as he was riding past the churchyard on horseback, the church bells commenced to toll, and the unexpected sounds startled his horse so that it stumbled, throwing him to the ground, and breaking his neck

by the fall. The families of the deceived and the deceiver are now extinct in the village, but the tale is still told of Miss Kendall's fall and her lover's tragic death.

Rhodes, author of *The Peak Scenery*, writing in 1818 about Hathersage, gives some interesting notes on this theme. "In this church," says Rhodes, "we observed the traces of a custom that once generally prevailed in various parts of the kingdom, but is now almost totally disused. When unmarried women died they were usually attended to the grave by the companions of their early years, who, in performing the last offices of friendship, accompanied the bier of the deceased with garlands tastefully composed of wreaths of flowers, and every emblem of youth, purity, and loveliness that imagination could suggest. When the body was interred the garlands were borne into the church, and hung up in a conspicuous situation in memory of the departed. There is something extremely simple and affecting in this village custom, and we cannot but regret that it is now almost entirely discontinued. In Hathersage Church there are several of these memorials of early dissolution, but only one of recent date; the others are covered with dust, and the hand of Time had destroyed their freshness." Since Rhodes wrote the garlands have disappeared, and no vestige remains of this beautiful custom.

Considerable sums of money were often expended on ribbons, artificial flowers, and other costly materials for making garlands. It is recorded that at Glossop on one occasion the young men of the place gave £30 for a garland to be carried at the funeral of a maiden beloved by them all.

Dr. T. N. Brushfield, at the Congress of the British Archæological Association, held at Buxton in July, 1899, read a carefully-prepared paper on "Derbyshire Funeral Garlands," and exhibited a photograph of six garlands which are preserved in a cupboard of Matlock Church. In 1859 two garlands were added from this church to Mr. Thomas Bateman's museum; but after his death they appear to have been lost sight of altogether. "The curator (Mr. E. Howarth) of the Public Museum at Sheffield, to which Mr. Bateman's collection

was lent in 1876 (and purchased by the Corporation in 1893), informed Dr. Brushfield that neither of the garlands could be found when the transference from Lombardale House was effected." Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., saw them, and made excellent drawings of them to illustrate an article of great interest in the first number of the *Reliquary*, issued July, 1860. It was the first exhaustive paper published on this subject. Traces of funeral garlands have been found in many Derbyshire villages, including Ashover, Bolsover, Darley Dale, Fairfield, Hope, Tissington, and West Hallam. William Howitt, the popular author, was a Derbyshire man, and was born at Heanor in 1795. He wrote some charming notes on this subject. Mr. Howitt never saw one carried at a funeral, but recollected seeing them in the church of his native village. His mother in her younger days assisted in making them for her friends.

Old usages linger long in Yorkshire, and we have been able to trace many references to the custom in the county. A novel issued in 1819 entitled *My Old Cousin* contains a detailed account of the funeral of a maiden in Yorkshire about 1725, and is of unusual interest. It is well worth reproducing, as the work is little known; indeed, we were not aware of it ourselves until Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., drew our attention to it. Referring to the burial of a young maiden, the author says: "Her funeral was conducted in strict conformity with the customs of old times—customs which had never yet been neglected at the interment of any of her family.

"As such solemnities are now very differently managed to what they were in the instance of mortality before us, we shall venture on concisely detailing some particulars, which may serve as a record of the period when publicity seemed studied, instead of privacy, and even the tender sex had philosophy enough to follow the relicts of a friend to their last abode, and shed the tender tribute of affection *in propria personâ* (not by proxy) at the side of an open grave.

"Every individual resident in the village of Napperton received an invitation to dine at the Abbey on the day of the funeral.

"Precisely at noon the oaken tables of the

great hall groaned beneath the weight of old English hospitality.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The board of this capacious apartment was sufficiently extensive for the comfortable accommodation of the tenantry, principal farmers, and relations.

"In the servants' hall and large kitchen were entertained the lower orders, classed at the respective tables with as correct an attention to their several situations in life as can be observed at the strictest court in Christendom.

"A bell, which had hung for centuries in one of the angular turrets of the Abbey, announced the conclusion of the substantial repast, and was almost immediately succeeded by a tolling from the steeple of the parish church, which gave notice that preparations for the burial were to commence.

"Three venerable matrons, in the deepest weeds, but closely hooded with white silk, now entered the great hall, the first of whom bore a basket, lined and covered with napkins of snowy whiteness, and containing hoods, hatbands, and gloves sufficient for the supply of the whole company.

"One of her followers held a massive silver salver with spiced wine and funeral biscuit, and the other presented to each visitor a sprig of rosemary with its end neatly enfolded in black-edged writing-paper.

"These ceremonies were gone through amidst the profoundest silence; and when each person was served, the taciturn old ladies proceeded to the company assembled in the inferior apartments with loads nearly similar to those they had recently distributed in the great hall.

"This done the directress of the solemnity, an ancient family nurse, made her appearance, solemnly inviting the guests to pay a farewell visit to the remains of her departed mistress, which, surrounded by the bearers, and profusely adorned with flowers and aromatic plants, were laid in state in the venerable spinster's parlour.

"This last tribute of respect being paid, the coffin-lid was closed, and its really and justly lamented inmate for ever excluded from the light of the sun.

"In a short time the melancholy procession to the church began, the corpse, borne



on *towels*\* of fine white linen by unmarried women, preceded by the whole choir of village minstrels, chaunting Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Ninetieth Psalm.

"At the head of the coffin was carried, by two young girls, a garland of white paper, delicately cut in imitation of flowers, in the centre of which was suspended a pair of gloves, inscribed with the name and age of the departed, and stating that she died a virgin.†

"At the conclusion of the church ritual, the company cast their sprigs‡ of evergreen into the grave; the young women deposited their paper coronal over the vacant seat§ of the deceased; and after listening to a funeral sermon from the tenth chapter of the Book of Proverbs—"The memory of the just is blessed"—the procession returned to the Abbey in the same order it had quitted its gates.

"When the principal guests had entered the old mansion, a dole was distributed in bread and money to the necessitous poor, who immediately departed to their respective homes."

In St. Mary's Church, Beverley, are the remains of a funeral garland bearing on it "Elizabeth Ellinor, died ye 14 of August, 1680, aged 21." It was customary in bygone times in the East Riding, in the rural districts, at the burial of a maiden, for a pair of white gloves to be borne at the head of the funeral procession, by a girl about the same age and as much like the deceased as possible. The gloves bore the maiden's name and the date of her death, and were afterwards suspended in the church. We have traces of garlands at Topcliffe Church, Thirsk, and in other Yorkshire churches, including several in the

\* The appellation given in many parts of the north of Yorkshire to long pieces of fine linen, exclusively employed in carrying the dead to their graves.

† Though Mr. Brand says that this ancient custom is entirely laid aside in the North, yet the author has seen many specimens of these virgin crowns in the remote villages of the Yorkshire Wold, particularly at a place called Bishop Wilton.

‡ Upon her grave the rosemary they threw,  
The daisy, butter-flower, and endive blue.

GAY.

§ To her chaste mem'ry flow'ry garlands strung,  
On her now empty seat aloft were hung.

GAY.

Deanery of Craven. In a little volume now out of print and, we presume, seldom seen, called *Gleanings in Craven*, there is an impressive account of a village funeral of a little over a century ago. "I heard a funeral dirge swelling from the distance," says the author, "and looking through a little window I could see a procession wending along a lane which made an angle with the principal street, and, as it was not far from the inn, I could distinctly hear the Psalmist's truthful words:

But howsoever fresh and fair,  
Its morning beauty shows;  
'Tis all cut down and wither'd quite,  
Before the ev'ning close.

The procession now passed the door, preceded by two children dressed in white, holding between them a chaplet of white flowers; they were followed by six young women dressed alike in white, singing, with much feeling, the Ninetieth Psalm; they were to relieve the six young women who followed them, holding the pieces of ribbon attached to the handles of the coffin of their young friend. There were no relatives following, for she was an orphan. . . . I followed the procession, remaining at some distance from the grave, which was happily situated under the only tree in the churchyard. The clergyman, an elderly gentleman, read the beautiful service very impressively, until his voice was drowned in the grief of his listeners, and it was only by the inclination of the heads of those at the graveside that I could tell all was concluded. At last came the heavy fall of earth—the signal to the living that they are left—and all parted to their several homes in silence and in sorrow." The strewing of flowers and the singing of psalms formed a beautiful feature in the Craven funerals of gentle and simple, which yet lingers in the more remote parts of the district. Mr. W. H. Dawson, in his poem "The Burial of the Craven Yeoman," says the funeral was impressive:

Not with gaudy, not with gloomy  
Rites they bore his corse along,  
But the way was bright with flowers,  
And the air was sweet with song.

In the Eastern and Southern counties are traces of this old-time custom. One remains at Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk; it is to the

memory of Mary Boyce, and bears the date "ye 15th November, 1685." At Abbots Ann, near Andover, the custom is still kept up. "On the decease," says the vicar, "of a young member of the church, whose reputation is unblemished, a chaplet or crown—here called a 'garland'—is made in the form of a mitral crown, to be carried before the coffin to the church and grave, and afterwards hung up in the church. It is ornamented with paper rosettes, with five white paper gloves or gauntlets attached to it. These gauntlets represent a challenge thrown down to anyone to asperse the character of the deceased if they can. No one being able to do so, the glove or gauntlet is supposed to be taken up and attached to the crown as a proof that the purity of character of the deceased is unassailable. The gloves are fastened to the crown, which, suspended from a small rod or wand, is borne by two girls, habited in white with white hoods, at the head of the funeral procession. At the service in the church it is placed on the coffin, also at the grave, till the committal of the body to the ground. After the funeral it is carried to the church and placed near the west end, so that all entering the church on the following Sunday pass under it. After which it is hung to the wall-plate of the church, with a small scutcheon, recording the name, age, and date of the young person's funeral. It is intended to represent a virgin's crown. Most of the chaplets are to young women; but the other sex is not excluded, provided they pass the same ordeal, as is shown by several scutcheons bearing the names of men or lads. The present church was built in the year 1716, and the oldest 'garland' now existing approaches that date. One or two have fallen down of late years from old age. Nearly forty 'garlands' still are on the walls. Not many years since chaplets were existing in some of the cupboards of the church that were taken from the old church on the building of the present one." This poetical usage may be observed in other villages where display has not swept away simple rites, but Abbots Ann is the chief place in this country where the old custom lingers.

## Anglo-Saxon Remains at Newark.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



IN the year 1837 the late George Milner, F.S.A., of Hull, presented to the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society two Anglo-Saxon sepulchral urns which had been found at Newark in that year. One of these is a large plain globular vessel, 10½ inches high, 11 inches in diameter, with a rounded base, and 5½ inches across the top. The other is smaller, and more of the general type of the Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn,



FIGS. 1 AND 2.

and is 6 inches high, 6½ inches wide, and nearly 4 inches across the top (Figs. 1 and 2). Both examples contained the cremated human remains which had originally been buried with them.

At the time they were presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Milner read a paper on cemetery burial generally. In 1845 he enlarged this, and included some additional remarks about more modern methods of interment. This paper was read before the members of the Mechanics' Institute for that year. During the following year it was published in book form, and is now a scarce work. From it we learn that numerous vases were found in Newark in 1835 and 1837 during excavations for a

house. They evidently represented an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, as they were found at equal distances from each other in rows.

In his book Mr. Milner figures an Anglo-Saxon vase of an exceptionally elaborate type which he stated was then in his possession. On the Corporation taking the museum over from the Literary and Philosophical Society, the two vases presented by Mr. Milner were duly recognised, and are now exhibited in the case of Anglo-Saxon antiquities. For some time an effort was made to trace the other vessel, but without avail. It was, however, recently brought to the museum by Dr. Milburn, who knew nothing of the previous vases, and on referring to the illustration in the book it was recognised as the missing Newark urn. It was filled with



FIG. 3.

calcined human bones, and, on examining these, one of Mr. Milner's cards was found amongst them, with the information written upon it that the vase was from Newark. From an antiquarian point of view this early example of earthenware is of exceptional interest and importance (Fig. 3). There are several features in connection with it which are worthy of remark. In the first place, the ornamentation is of an unusually elaborate character. The vase is divided about midway by a couple of irregularly incised lines which extend round the circumference. At the bottom of the neck of the vessel are two other similar lines, between which is a well-marked ridge, having punctures on each side at a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart. The space between the two sets of encircling lines

is occupied by three button-like bosses at equal distances apart, between each of which there are three elevated ridges occupying a vertical position. Each of the bosses is surrounded by six or seven impressions made by the end of some circular tool nearly the size of a sixpenny piece. Series of diagonal lines complete the ornamentation of the upper portion of the vase. The lower half is divided into six parts by upright lines, the space between each being relieved by an impression from the same tool that made the ornament surrounding the bosses. The most remarkable fact in connection with the vessel is that it has a well-made flat base, which is very distinct from the ordinary form of Anglo-Saxon vase, which has a rounded base. The vessel is 7 inches high, nearly 5 inches wide across the top,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the bottom, and is 9 inches wide in the middle.

In his book Mr. Milner figured bronze tweezers, small iron shears, a portion of a bone comb, and other objects found in the Newark urns, but these have so far not been traced.



Hazlitt's  
"Bibliographical Collections  
and Notes": Supplement.

(Continued from p. 121.)

C., T. [? THOMAS COGAN.]

An Hospital for the diseased. Wherein are to bee founde moste excellent and approued medicines, as well Emplasters of speciall vertue, as also notable Potions or Drinkes, and other comfortable Receptes, bothe for the Restitution and the Preservation of bodily healthe. Very necessary for this tyme of common Plague and mortalitie, and for other tymes when occasion shall require. With a newe addition. Gathered by T. C. Imprinted at London for Edward White, at the little North dore of Paules Church, at the signe of the Gun, and are there to bee solde. 1579. 4to, Black letter. Title and "To the Reader," 2 leaves; B—L 2 in fours.

CANCELLAR, JAMES, *one of the Queen's Majesty's most honourable Chapel.*

The pathes of Obedience, compiled by James Cancellor, . . . Imprinted at Londō by John Wailande, at the signe of the Sun in Flete-strete ouer-agaynste the Conduit. Cum priuilegio. 8°. Dedicated to Queen Mary.

The present copy ends imperfectly on E 3.

#### CATECHISM.

Catechismvs paruis pueris primū Latinè qui edificatur, proponendus in Scholis. Londini Apud Iohannem Dayum Typographum. An. 1574. Cum priuilegio. . . 8°, A—B in eights. Woodcut on title of a master and pupils.

#### CHAPMAN, GEORGE.

Cæsar and Pompey: A Roman Tragedie, Declaring their Wars. . . . *Secunda Editio.* London: Printed in the yeer, 1652. 4°, A—K 2 in fours, A 1 blank.

#### CHILDREN.

A fruteful and a very Christen instructiō for childrē w̄ a Dyalogue wherin the chyld asketh certayn questions answering to the same with a generall confession. And thre maner of loues, The saying of Salomon in the. vi. of the Prouerbes, And also many godly lessons whiche we ought dayely to haue in our remembraunce M.D.XL.vii. God saue the kyng. [Col.] Imprinted at London by Rychard Kele dwellyng in Lombert streat at the syne of the Egle. Sm. 8°, A—B in eights.

#### CHURCH, NATHANAEL.

Cheap Riches: Or A Pocket-Companion, Made of Five hundred Proverbiall Aphorismes, &c. . . . London, Printed for John Rothwel, . . . 1654. Sm. 8°, A—F in twelves, F 12 with *Imprimatur*. Dedicated to Vice-Admiral William Penn.

#### COBHAM COLLEGE.

An Abstract Containing the Substance of the Rules and Ordinances of the New-Colledge of Cobham in the County of Kent; Of the Foundation of the Right Honorable the Late Lord William Baron Cobham. Reprinted in the Year 1687. By the Order and at the Expenses of Sir Joseph Williamson of Cobham-Hall in the said County Knight, One of the Presidents

of the said Colledge. 4°, A—B in fours + title: *Morning and Evening Prayers*, with a new title, 4 leaves.

Sotheby's, February 6, 1904, No. 862, printed on vellum, accompanied by a chain to secure it to a certain place for reference.

#### COFFEE.

The Maidens Complaint Against Coffee. Or, The Coffee-House Discovered, Besieged, Stormed, Taken, Untyled and laid Open to publick view, in a merry Conference between Mr. Black-burnt the Coffeeman, Mr. Suck-soul the Userer, Mr. Antidote the Mountibank. . . . Being Very pleasant and delightsome for Old and Young, Lads and Lasses, Boyes and Girles. . . . Written by Merc. Democ. at his Chamber in the World in the Moon, for the benefit of all the mad-merry-conceited people under the Sun. London, Printed for J. Jones. . . . 1663. 4°, 4 leaves.

The Coffee-Mans Granado Discharged upon the Maidens Complaint against Coffee. In a Dialogue between Mr. Black-burnt and Democritus; Wherein is Discovered severall Strange, Wonderful, and Miraculous Cures performed by Coffee, . . . Also Some Merry Passages between Peg and Cis, two Merry Milkmaids of Islington, touching the rare Vertues of Chocolate. Written by Don Bellicosoe Armwhag, to confute the Author of that Lying Pamphlet. London, Printed for J. Johnson, 1663. 4°, 4 leaves.

#### COLET, JOHN, *Dean of St. Paul's.*

A ryght frutefull monycion, cōcernyng the ordre of a good chrysten mannes lyfe, very profytable for all maner of estates & other to beholde and loke vpon. Made by the famousse doctour Colete, somtyme deane of Paules. Cum priuilegio regali. [Col.] At Lōdon, by Robert Copland, for Johan Byddell, otherwyse Salysbury. the .vij. day of January, And be for to sell at y sygne of our lady of pyte nexte to Flete brydge. 1.5.34. Sm. 8°, 8 leaves, unsigned. With woodcuts unconnected with the work, and Byddell's mark on the v°. of last leaf.

#### CONCEITS.

The Booke of Pretty Conceits: Taken out of Latine, . . . Newly enlarged, corrected,



and amended. London, Printed by Miles Flesher. 1628. Sm. 8°. Black letter. *B. M.*

The only copy yet found ended imperfectly on B 3.

#### COWLEY, ABRAHAM.

The Learned and Loyal Abraham Cowley's Definition of a Tyrant, (Published by the present Lord Bishop of Rochester) In his Discourse concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell. London: Printed in the Year 1688. A broadside.

#### CURA.

Cura Clericalis. Excusum Londini per me Winandum de worde, sub intersignio Solis commorantem, Anno M.D.XXXII. [Col.] Explicit iste liber gemmis qui clarior extat. 8°, A—B in eights.

At the end is the coeval autograph: "Ricardus Heth possessor hui' libelli."

#### CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Rates of the Custome house . . . now againe newly corrected, enlarged, and amended. Wherunto is also added the true difference and contents of waights and measures, with other things neuer before Imprinted. 1590. At London Printed by John Windet for the Widdow of Iohn Alde, and are to be solde at the long Shop. . . . 8°, A—G in eights. *B. M.*

(To be continued.)



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received vol. ix., part ii., of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*. The longest paper is that on the "Taxations of Colchester, A.D. 1296 and 1301," in which Mr. George Rickwood summarizes and classifies the very valuable documents which have been used in varying degree, not only by every historian of the borough, but by many other writers, such as Thorold Rogers, Dr. Cunningham, and Mrs. J. R. Green, who have endeavoured to depict social town life in mediæval times. Mr. Rickwood's conveniently-arranged tables will be

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welcome to all students of that fascinating subject. In the opening paper of the part the Rev. F. W. Galpin gives an illustrated account of the "Fifteenth-century Vestry and Priest's Chamber in Hatfield Broad Oak Church," the details of which have been recently brought to light in the course of erecting a sanctuary organ as a memorial to the late Lord Rookwood. The other papers are a brief "Account of Some Records of Tilty Abbey preserved at Easton Lodge," by Mr. W. C. Waller; a description of the "Roman Remains discovered in making the Public Park at Colchester Castle" some twelve years ago, by Mr. H. Laver; and the continuation of Mr. Waller's useful lists of "Essex Field Names." The usual accounts of meetings and excursions and other business details complete an excellent part.



Part iv. (vol. xxxiii.), dated December 31, 1903, of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* contains, besides the usual "Proceedings," and a variety of miscellaneous notes, five papers. In the first Mr. G. H. Orpen discusses the question whether the house at Youghal, which is traditionally believed to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, was really also the home of the Warden of the College of Youghal, and comes to the conclusion that the identification cannot be sustained. He does not, however, attempt to question the tradition which associates the house with Raleigh—a tradition in support of which Mr. Westropp, in a note on p. 425 of this part of the *Journal*, points out the strong resemblance between Hayes Farm in Devonshire, where Sir Walter was born, and the reputed Youghal residence. The next three papers all deal with the antiquities of Ardmore, County Waterford. Mr. Westropp writes an interesting, well illustrated general account, with special reference to the ruins of the cathedral; Professor Rhys discusses the "Ogam Stones"; and Mr. R. J. Ussher briefly describes the Ardmore Crannog, discovered by him in 1879. The last paper is the concluding part of the "Diary of Archbishop King," written during his imprisonment in Dublin Castle, edited by Dr. Jackson Lawlor.



The second part of vol. xxv. of *Archæologia Eliana* is a substantial volume. The most important paper is a very full and well-illustrated report, deserving careful study, of the excavations on the site of the Roman Camp at Housesteads, on the line of the Roman Wall, by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A. Roman antiquities are well represented in the part, as there are also accounts by various writers of Roman altars, inscriptions, etc., discovered at New-castle. Among the other contents are "The Early Monumental Remains of Tynemouth," by Mr. S. S. Carr; "The Sources of Testa de Nevill," by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.; "The Midsummer Bonfire at Whalton"—a curious survival presenting some unusual features—by the Rev. Canon Walker; and "Coupland Castle," by the Rev. M. Culley. The illustrations throughout are numerous and good. They include portraits of Mommsen, with obituary notice by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; and of Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, with notice by Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 10.*—Viscount Dillon in the chair.—Two interesting papers, illustrated by lantern-slides, were communicated by Mr. O. M. Dalton; the first dealt with the crystal of Lothair, now in the British Museum. It was probably made in the first quarter of the ninth century by order of Lothair II., and was given to a French monastery, where it remained till the Revolution. It was then lost sight of, and, when purchased for a few francs of a Belgian dealer, it was said to have been fished out of the Meuse. It changed owners more than once before it was acquired for the museum. Mr. Dalton then discussed some early cloisonné brooches in the museum, which might be Lombard imitations of Byzantine work. He also traced Eastern influence in the famous Alfred jewel, especially in the floriated sceptre over each shoulder and formal tracery of what appeared to be the Tree of Life on the back.—Mr. P. Norman exhibited a sculptured head found at Newgate, probably from one of the six statues on the old gate, rebuilt at the close of the seventeenth century.—Mr. E. P. Warren described some antiquities found during excavations in Great College Street, Westminster. The most important was part of a twisted column from the tomb of Henry III. in the Abbey. This had probably been carried off at the Dissolution for the sake of the gold mosaic with which it was adorned.

*March 24.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Durham exhibited the original Letters Patent of Edward I., 1303, granting to Kirkstead Abbey license in mortmain to hold lands at Covenham, Lincs.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, read notes on "Some Ancient Egyptian Figures of Gods in Silver." He stated that silver was a very rare metal in old Egypt, and during the early empire was considered the most valuable of the precious metals, sometimes standing before gold in old inscriptions. It was called *Het-nub*, or white gold. The rarest object he exhibited was the figure of a Sphinx of elegant form, representing Heru-Khuti, or Harmachis, to whom the Sphinx was sacred. The figure is of great rarity, not only on account of its metal, but on account of the cartouche upon its base of Seqenen-Râ, who was one of the warrior-kings of the seventeenth dynasty. It probably was the official seal or stamp of Tau-âa-qen, the third king of the name of Seqenen, who lived about 1720 B.C., and whose mummy was found near Deir-el-Bahari, and is deposited in the Cairo Museum. He also exhibited silver figures of Thoth, Bast, An-Heru, Taurt, and of a kneeling king, all of which he ascribed to the period of the eighteenth dynasty. The Director also exhibited two gold bars for coinage from Egypt, which were thus described by Mr. G. F. Hill: "These two bars are said to have formed part of a large number found, together with coins of Diocletian and earlier emperors, at Aboukir in the winter of 1901-1902. The first, which is solid, measuring 183 mm., bears two stamps: (1) .....ANTIVS [P]ROBAVIT and ACVEPPSIG, and (2) EPMOT-ERMV. The second (187 mm.) is boat-shaped, the mould having been tilted first to one end,

then to the other; it bears the stamp (3) BENIGNVS-COXIT. The bars belong to the same category as those from the hoard discovered in Transylvania in 1887, consisting of bars stamped at the mint of Sirmium at some time between 367 and 383 A.D.; and the bars from Aboukir also probably belong to about the same period, although, if they were actually found with the coins mentioned, they may be earlier."—*Athenæum*, April 2.

News having been brought by mahogany-cutters to the Governor of British Honduras of the existence of extensive ruins deep in the impenetrable forest, His Excellency requested Dr. Gann, a colonial surgeon, to visit and report on the remains. Some of the results of his investigations were described in his report, which was read by Mr. Herbert Jones at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, April 6. He found two truncated platforms, the larger 300 yards long, 70 yards in breadth, and 18 feet or 20 feet high, and on it was the smaller, about 33 yards square and 33 feet high, faced throughout with squared blocks of crystalline limestone, and filled with red brick, evidently manufactured for the purpose. Three mounds rise from the surface, but probably the whole surface was covered with them, each bearing a temple to one or other of the gods of the forgotten race which erected such buildings for its worship that the modern explorer stands almost aghast when he contemplates even the ruins. Dr. Gann thinks that hundreds of men must have been employed for years merely to square the stones and lay them in position, but of the palaces of their kings, the dwellings of their priests, nothing now remains but these pyramids on which the temples were erected. The investigator expressed himself as simply appalled at the vastness of the undertaking, and urged that further steps be taken to open up the site.—A paper by Mr. H. P. Mitchell was also read, describing a mediæval chalice and paten of English workmanship. Dating back to the early part of the sixteenth century, it escaped the general destruction of church plate, and found its way to a little village on the coast of Iceland, whence, after four centuries' wear and tear, it has now been brought and fittingly deposited with the national collection of silversmiths' work at South Kensington.

At the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Dr. R. Munro in the chair, Dr. Christison referred to the purchase of the ancient harp known by tradition as the Queen Mary harp, with a grant in aid from the Treasury of £400, the difference being made up by the society surrendering their annual grant of £200 for ordinary purchases for three years, which the society considered to be a very great hardship. The Hon. John Abercromby, secretary, read a paper, in which he submitted a proposed chronological arrangement of the beaker or drinking-cup class of urns in Britain.—Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the museum, gave a report of his last season's survey of the stone circles in Buchan; and Mr. Alan Reid described the old church at Glencorse and the churchyard monuments of its burying-ground.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND met on March 29, Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L., presiding. The Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C., read a paper entitled "Extracts from the Diary of James Reynolds, of Mohill, co. Leitrim, 1658 and 1659." The father of the diarist was a captain in the Elizabethan army, and he it was who built the island castle of Lough Scurl. The country round Mohill was full of traditions regarding this fortress, and was also studded with raths, duns, and giants' graves. The writer of the diary was a nephew of the famous antiquary, Sir James Ware, Auditor-General of Ireland; and as he lived practically all his time, from 1658 to 1660, with his distinguished uncle, he had an opportunity of not only hearing all the important news of those years, but of meeting many of the most noted men of the day. The lecturer then gave an interesting historical sketch of the family, and mentioned that the beautiful poem, "The Exile of Erin," was composed by George Nugent Reynolds, a member of the family. In spite of the fact that Duffy attributed the poem to Campbell, there was unimpeachable documentary evidence to prove that the poem was the work of Nugent.—The following papers were also submitted: "The Deff Stone, Moneyaig, County Derry," by the Rev. George R. Buick, LL.D., and "An Identification of Places in Tirechan's Collection," by Mr. H. T. Knox. The outer cover of the Sheskeil Molaise, made for its protection about seventy years before its transference to the Royal Irish Academy Museum, was exhibited by the Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C.

On March 30 Mr. J. P. Gibson lectured to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE on the Roman Station at Housesteads (Borcovicus) in the light of the most recent excavations on the site. Mr. R. Welford occupied the chair. Mr. Gibson exhibited a series of very fine limelight illustrations, and, in the course of his remarks, sketched the history of the excavations at Borcovicus from the very beginning. Coming to more recent times, he said the greatest thanks were due to Dr. Hodgkin. Had the latter not taken the trouble to gather the funds—something like £500—the work could not have gone on. Mr. Gibson also mentioned the valuable services of the late Mr. John Clayton, who found not merely money, but also brains, for the extensive operations he conducted.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 23.—The President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in the chair. Thirty-five new members were elected. Exhibits: By the President, a series of 154 silver pennies of the first coinage of Henry II.; by Mr. C. E. Simpson, a sixpence of Elizabeth, dated 1602, but with the mint mark 1; by Mr. Maish, a Weymouth half-crown of Charles I., said to be the only piece bearing the arms of that town in full—namely, a castle and two lions, also a York half-groat, second issue, with an unrecorded m.m. lys; by Mr. Baldwin, a specimen of the "Hog money" shilling; by Mr. F. W. Marks, a portrait medal of Edward VI.; by Mr. Stroud, an ancient British gold coin in comparison with its prototype, a gold stater of Philip of Macedon.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence contributed the

paper, namely, "Notes on the Coinage of Edward IV. suggested by a Recent Find of Coins." In this he adduced fresh evidence bearing on the subject, and exhibited specimens from the find in question in support of the facts.

March 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton presided. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., was proposed as an honorary member, and fifty-two new members were elected. This was an exhibition meeting, and several hundred coins and curios were exhibited, amongst which were a series of 150 specimens of the earliest Irish silver coinage by the President; a variety of the gold coinage of Cunobeline by Mr. Webster, and a silver box bearing the name of Prince Rupert by Mr. Stroud; a silver badge of the famous Beefsteak Club by Mr. Fentiman; a unique penny token, struck by Samuel Ferris at Southwark, by Mr. Clements; unpublished specimens of the Anglo-Gallic coinage by Mr. Roth; a series of the early coinage of British possessions in America, including the sixpence of Lord Baltimore struck in copper, by Mr. Caldecott; rare specimens of English provincial tokens, including the two-penny piece bearing the arms of Norwich, by Mr. Carter; a remarkable trial-proof of the sovereign, crown, half-crown, and shilling of 1819 on a single piece of white metal, by Mr. Talbot Ready; a groat of Edward IV., with a rose on the left breast, by Mr. Bearman; specimens illustrating the methods of forgery by Mr. Lawrence; and a medallion portrait of Queen Anne on a contemporary silver box by Mr. Andrew.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 23 at the Town Hall, Lewes. The Rev. Canon Cooper, of Cuckfield, was in the chair. The report explained that their former premises had been sold. The provision of suitable premises for the future was receiving careful consideration. Negotiations were now in progress for obtaining a piece of land on which a new library, museum, secretary's room, etc., could be erected. The necessary repairs were about to be undertaken at the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Winchelsea, and, no doubt, under the able supervision of Mr. Micklethwaite, they would be carried out in a true conservative spirit, so as to preserve the ancient work in that most interesting church.—Mr. Crake read an interesting paper on the Guildhall, Chichester, the old chapel of the Grey Friars, now converted into a lavatory, attached to the cricket-field. Drawing attention to the deplorable condition of the chapel, Mr. Crake said he hoped to arouse interest in a building which, unhappily, was scarcely known outside Chichester, where, he regretted to say, its refined beauty had not called forth the love and respect it deserved. The settlement at Chichester, without doubt, grew out of the usual conditions. The Franciscans would arrive as missionary preachers, and settle probably in the crowded lanes within the walls, and set up their house in the ruins of the castle, dismantled after the wars of Stephen. The date Mr. Hamilton Thompson gave to the Guildhall was 1280 A.D. Mr. Hamilton Thompson added: "I do not know of a church which, while its minor details are so manifestly of a second pointed type, adheres so well in its main outlines to early pointed

work." That exactly pointed to a building of a Transition character, and was therefore to all students of the architecture of the Middle Ages a precious and venerable relic, every stone of which should be cherished. Other papers were read on "A Papal Bull found in Sussex," by Mr. Boyson; "Eastergate Church and its Old Glass," and "A Pre-Conquest Coffin-Slab from Arundel Castle," by Mr. P. M. Johnston; and "The Glass Industry in Sussex," by Mr. C. Dawson.

Viscount Midleton presided over the annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Guildford on March 14. The Council reported that the excavations which had been carried out at Waverley Abbey, Farnham, had made it possible to draw a plan of the conventual buildings, which was the most complete of any which had as yet been made of a Cistercian house. The cost of the excavations amounted to £475, towards which £336 had been received. Lord Midleton, referring to Waverley Abbey, said it was claimed for it by many to be the oldest Cistercian monastery in England; but he had his doubts on the point, believing that the old Abbey of Rievaulx, Yorks, had fairly a right to challenge the priority of Waverley. However that might be, Waverley was not only one of the most ancient, but one of the most instructive abbeys in England. The report states that it is proposed to reproduce the plan referred to in colour, and on the same large scale that has already been adopted for Fountains and other abbeys, in illustration of a full account of Waverley Abbey which Mr. Harold Brakspear will contribute to the Society's collections.—Before the meeting closed Mr. Nevill and others spoke of the importance of preserving the crypt on the south side of High Street, Guildford.

Lord Hawkesbury presided at the meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 21.—A paper by Mr. Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., author of *Sutton in Holderness*, etc., on the condition of the countryside before the enclosures of the eighteenth century, was read by Mr. T. Sheppard, curator of the Hull Museum, in Mr. Blashill's absence. This was illustrated by excerpts from legal documents relating to particular farms in Sutton.—Lord Hawkesbury, after referring to the open field system, passed on to refer to the chronicle of Meaux Abbey, and said it would be extremely interesting to know the plan of the abbey if it could be discovered. It always seemed to be one of the objects of a society like that to bring to light things of that kind. One of their best works had been the excavations at Watton.—Mr. Cole said he had been carefully over the manors on the coast, and by comparing the number of parishes mentioned in Domesday with the number of acres now, it gave some idea of the destruction of the coast land and the quantity of land which had been lost out of different manors by the coast erosion.—Mr. Sheppard said Mr. Blashill had at first thought of comparing life in Holderness with life on the Wolds, which would have been a useful and valuable comparison; but he hoped they could get Mr. Cole to give his version of life on the

Wolds, and they would then be able to make a comparison. With regard to the coast erosion, Mr. Sheppard said it had been ascertained that the average from Bridlington to Spurn was 7 feet per annum. He should like to lay particular stress upon the value of getting people to allow antiquaries the privilege of looking through old documents before they were destroyed. A plan of the river Hull, dated 1648, showing the fortifications of Kingston-upon-Hull, came to light after being knocked about at Beverley, and which otherwise would have been thrown out of a solicitor's office together with some other old documents. Personally, he thought the most interesting work the society could do in the near future would be to undertake a series of excavations of the site of Meaux Abbey, especially having regard to the admirable work of the society at Watton.—At the meeting on April 5, Lord Hawkesbury again presiding, the Rev. C. V. Collier read a paper on "Stovin's History of Hatfield Chase."

The annual meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Winchester on March 24, Alderman Jacob in the chair. The report was a chronicle of much active work, while the statement of account showed a satisfactory balance. Mr. W. F. G. Spranger was elected president.—Mr. T. W. Shore outlined an interesting programme for the coming season.

The last meeting of the session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on April 8, Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the chair. An interesting deed was submitted for the inspection of the members, for a grant of land at Saddleworth, that had belonged to Roche Abbey, by Henry VIII., for a consideration to two persons named Ashton and Gartside. A very fine specimen of the Tudor seal, although not perfect, was attached to the document.—The Chairman described three curious objects now in the Manchester Museum at Owens College—two votive rag branches and a prayer-stick. Rag branches are found in the neighbourhood of holy wells, the particular specimens under consideration having been brought from co. Cork. The practice of placing votive rags on trees by persons who had visited holy wells prevailed in many countries. The prayer-stick was used for the purpose of recording, by notches cut upon it, the number of prayers recited by the person to whom it belonged.—A paper was read by Mr. W. Harrison, the treasurer of the society, on "The Tithe Corn Book for Manchester" in 1584, and Mr. H. T. Crofton forwarded some extracts from the Newton Manor Court Roll, bearing date from 1530 to 1691.

The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 14, Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., the President, in the chair. A satisfactory report was presented. It was proposed during the summer to make excursions in the districts of Castle Hedingham, Rayne, and Rochford. At the close of the business part of the meeting a very interesting paper on "The Forestership of Essex" was given by



Mr. J. Horace Round, who subsequently read an interesting document relating to a mediæval Vicar of Coggeshall, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fishing by night in the ponds of the Abbot of Coggeshall. The incident, he observed, illustrated the not always affectionate relations then existing between the secular and the regular clergy. Mr. Round also made reference to an ancient estate map of St. Osyth, which had recently come into his possession, and which showed the ownership of every field in the parish.—The President called attention to recent Celtic finds in the district, including a Celtic coffin, and he produced a stone axe-head found on the beach at Walton-on-Naze.—Mr. I. C. Gould exhibited an Exchequer order, dated 1701, with reference to the payment of verderers in Waltham Forest. He regretted that this forest should be known as "Epping," a name associated with rampant bean-feasts.—Mr. A. M. Jarmin produced some old Roman lamps and coins found near Colchester Priory.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A REGISTER OF THE MEMBERS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. New Series, vol. iv., 1648-1712. By W. D. Macray, Hon. D.Litt., F.S.A. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 194. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This new instalment of Dr. Macray's work covers the end of the period of strife and the beginning of the peaceful, though torpid, times of the eighteenth century. It includes the Fellows intruded in 1687-1688 by James II., who were for the most part men of singularly undistinguished careers both before and after the short period during which they held Fellowships. This forms a marked contrast, as Dr. Macray points out, to the history of the intruded Fellows under the Parliamentary and Puritan régime. In the latter case "learning and ability are in most instances to be recognised." Many names of interest occur in the Register, and in every case Dr. Macray's biographical notes are marked by his usual careful thoroughness and unflinching learning. The Register, as in former volumes, is preceded by a most interesting selection of extracts from the registers and bursars' accounts. Here we find a note (pp. 10 and 11) of the expenses (1655-1657) of an undergraduate of what was known later as "gentleman commoner" rank, and there notes of housekeeping prices, wherefrom we learn, for example (p. 12), that in 1656 17 pounds of currants were worth 4s. 2d. Other items are an inventory of the chapel furniture, 1660 (p. 13), which included "a faire large greene velvet gold-laced carpet for the Communion Table with gold fringe"; a rent-roll of Oxford house-

property, 1661 (pp. 14-18); purchases of trees and payments for work in the grove; the will of President Clerke, who died in 1687 (pp. 40-42); and a variety of other matters. The following is the bill of fare for a mid-Lent Sunday dinner in 1684: "A barrell of oysters, a dish of fresh fish, viz., a large jack, carp, tench and perch, with oysters and anchovy sauce, 4 large chick[en] boyld with bacon and knuckle of veall, br[east] of mutton, a tansy, baked wardens, symnell and cheese" (p. 35.) It will be seen that the interest of Dr. Macray's work is by no means exclusively biographical. The volume is beautifully produced.

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SIENA AND SAN GIMIGNANO. By Edmund G. Gardner. With illustrations, a bibliography, plan, and index. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1904. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 391. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Edmund Gardner here performs for Siena the service which he has, in the same "Mediæval Town" Series, rendered to Florence with conspicuous success. This volume is equally full of careful and diligent learning; it is one which any visitor to "the most perfectly mediæval of all the larger cities of Tuscany" will needs take with him; while it will also be valued by those who, unable to visit Italy itself, look to tried Italian scholars like Mr. Gardner for information and delight. The useful bibliographical classified appendix to the book does not necessarily cover all the sources of Mr. Gardner's story, and it is abundantly clear that he knows as a familiar friend the haunts of which he writes. Naturally, a special chapter is devoted to "Saint Catherine of Siena," with another entitled "In the Footsteps of Saint Catherine," including a detailed account of her home, "The house of Catherine, the Spouse of Christ." The main bulk of the volume is divided between the stirring history of the town and its fortunes, and a critical narrative of its art treasures. Of the famous cathedral Mr. Gardner says that the peculiar beauty of its interior is due to the fact that we have "Gothic austerity tempered with the grace and fascination of the early Renaissance."

Two extremely interesting chapters are devoted to San Gimignano, the little town of "the Beautiful Towers," which is, indeed, now included in the province of Siena for administrative purposes, but, as Mr. Gardner tells by a multitude of instances, was more intimately connected with Florence. It was to this town that in May of 1300 Dante went, in his early manhood, as an ambassador of state before the days of his exile, and the walls of the council chamber are still bright with frescoes on which his eyes must have gazed. In the Pinacoteca of the Palace are many notable paintings, including a beautiful work of Pinturicchio.

Siena has here been illustrated by a number of dainty sketches from the sympathetic pen of Miss Helen James. In dedicating this book to her memory, author and publisher regret the loss of a conscientious artist. The reader will especially deplore the absence of drawings of San Gimignano, the colour of whose walls and vineyards can in no sense be suggested by photographic views. The writer has seen an artist's recent impressions of this beautiful little town, and

ventures to express a hope that this one defect may be remedied in any subsequent edition of this work.

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THE CATTLE-RAID OF CUALNGE: AN OLD IRISH PROSE-EPIC. Translated by L. Winifred Faraday, M.A. Grimm Library, No. 16. London: David Nutt, 1904. 8vo., pp. xxi, 141. Price 4s. net.

The volumes of Mr. Nutt's Grimm Library have all been distinguished for their value as original contributions to the science of folk-lore. They have either been masterly studies in comparative mythology, such as Mr. Hartland's work on the *Legend of Perseus*, or scholarly translations, carefully edited, of fresh or hitherto unpublished material, such as the initial volume of *Georgian Folk-Tales* or the book before us. Miss Faraday's name is well and honourably known in connection with Celtic studies. She here translates the chief story in the heroic cycle of Ulster, a cycle which centres round the deeds of the Ulster King Conchobar and his still more famous nephew, Cuchulainn. The prose-epic, as Miss Faraday calls it, is difficult to follow as a narrative, for it abounds in episodic matter, in which the two heroes named are the leading figures. The feats performed by Cuchulainn provide the principal incidents. Miss Faraday, in a scholarly introduction, describes some of the manuscripts in which the story of the "Cattle-Raid" is to be found, and compares the various versions. The book, like its predecessors, is a contribution to folk-lore of marked and permanent value. It will also, naturally, interest many who share in the revived enthusiasm for Irish literature, but are not professed folk-lorists.

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ANNALS OF A CLERICAL FAMILY. By John Venn, F.R.S., F.S.A. Map and many illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1904. 8vo., pp. xi, 296. Price 15s. net.

The sub-title of this book describes it as "Being some Account of the Family and Descendants of William Venn, Vicar of Otterton, Devon, 1600-1621"; and we may say at once that the volume is an uncommonly good example of the class of publication to which it belongs. The author, in his preface, remarks that it "does not profess to appeal to many outside the circles of those connected by ties of consanguinity with the various persons mentioned, or of the few who, for biographical or other purposes, have occasion to consult family pedigrees." But this is too modest a claim. We venture to think that such a careful and thorough history as this of a family which has produced so many excellent and some notable men is likely to appeal to a wider circle than the author anticipates. The family name is carefully discussed, and is shown by evidence from mediæval records to have had, like so many others, a local origin. It originally indicated the place—the *fen* district—from which the first bearers thereof came. "Atte Fenne" and "de la Fenne" were common during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later the "localizing particles" were gradually dropped. Mr. Venn writes briefly of the Venns of Broadhem-bury, Devon, from whom sprang the William Venn, Vicar of Otterton, 1600-1621, who may be regarded

as the founder of the family, and gives biographies, very carefully worked out, of his descendants. Those of the earlier Venns are necessarily brief. But of the Richard Venn (ob. February 20, 1738-39) who was Rector of St. Antholin's, London—the church was destroyed when Queen Victoria Street was made—and who was a man of some distinction and great force of character; of Henry Venn, of Huddersfield and Yelling, 1725-1797; and of the still better-known John Venn, Rector of Clapham; Henry Venn, the famous Church Missionary Society Secretary; and John Venn, of Hereford, full and authoritative accounts are given. The author has here been able to draw on family tradition and other unpublished material, and not a few fresh and interesting anecdotes are included. Many pedigrees and other family details complete a volume which, besides its biographical and genealogical interest, throws many sidelights on the history of the Church of England and on the development of religious thought. Mr. Venn pays due attention to his references, and has produced a scholarly and deeply interesting book.

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GERALD THE WELSHMAN. By Henry Owen, D.C.L., F.S.A. New and enlarged edition. Pedigree and map. London: David Nutt, 1904. 8vo., pp. vii, 206. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This new and considerably enlarged edition of Dr. Owen's account of the writer better known as Giraldus Cambrensis is decidedly welcome. Dr. Owen knows his Giraldus very thoroughly, and in this attractive volume, after giving a careful account of the Welshman's career, especially of the fight for the See of St. David's, which ended at last in the acquiescence of the Welsh Church in the supremacy of Canterbury, he briefly records Gerald's books and their editors, and then at considerable length, with much useful and suggestive comment, analyzes and summarizes the books themselves. Here those who may not be familiar with Gerald's voluminous works will find brought together much folk-lore, many stories and legends, and incidental matter of various kinds, all set forth in most readable form. The notes are learned and ample. We warmly commend this little book.

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LITTLEHAMPTON AND ARUNDEL. By W. Goodliffe, M.A. "Homeland Handbooks." Many illustrations. London: Homeland Association, Limited, 1903. 8vo., pp. 108. Price 6d. net, paper; 1s. net, cloth.

This is the latest addition to the pretty and useful "Homeland" series. Littlehampton is taken as a centre, but the chief interest of this little book is to be found in the descriptions and sketches of Arundel Castle and Borough, and of the many picturesque little villages that sleep peacefully in the country surrounding the watering-place beloved of children. The various points of interest at such places as Sompington, with its most remarkable Saxon church-spire; Clymping, with its Norman fortress-tower, where the recesses for the ends of the drawbridge are to be seen on each side of the fine doorway; and many other attractive and retired spots, are indicated and illustrated. The illustrations are, as usual,

numerous and good. The one reproduced on this page, by the courtesy of the publishers, shows the stone pulpit in Arundel Church, with its elaborate canopy, which was formerly used as a pew, but is now



ARUNDEL CHURCH : STONE PULPIT.

restored to its legitimate use, and stands against the south-west pillar of the tower. This hand-book, like its predecessors, is admirably adapted to its purpose, and has the great virtue of being "pocketable."

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Among the pamphlets before us is a reprint, from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, of a paper on "Man as Artist and Sportsman in the Palaeolithic Period," by Dr. Robert Munro (Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son; London: Williams and Norgate. Price 3s.). In his preliminary remarks Dr. Munro insists upon the importance of the attainment of an erect attitude by man as a point of departure for anthropological research. His hypothesis, first put forward some years ago, is that "the origin of the higher mental manifestations of man was primarily due to the attainment of the erect attitude." In this paper he describes and discusses certain very interesting relics of the men of the later palaeolithic period in Europe, as illustrating his theory. He traces the evidences of progressive skill in human handwork in flint implements and in carvings of animals on the walls of palaeolithic caves. Dr. Munro's mastery of his subject is known to all archaeologists, and needs no comment from us. There are several illustrations in the text, including reproductions of cave figurings

of horse, reindeer, wild-goat, and mammoth; and a series of eleven fine plates, with full descriptions.

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From Mr. Henry Frowde comes the *Rules for Compositors and Readers* (price 6d. net) drawn up by Mr. Horace Hart for use at the University Press, Oxford. This is the first edition for publication. Mr. Hart has had the advantage of help from Dr. Murray and Dr. Bradley, editors of the *Oxford Dictionary*, and their and other footnotes make racy reading. We do not agree with all the dicta of the compiler—each penman is inclined to have little fads of his own—but the interest and usefulness of the booklet are undeniable. It should be on every writer's desk.

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In the *Essex Review*, April, are, *inter alia*, continuations of Dr. Clark's paper on "Great Waltham Five Centuries Ago" and Mr. Miller Christy's "Some Old Roothing Farmhouses." The Rev. E. G. Norris describes "An Essex Village"—Writtle—with some pretty illustrations. Among the other pictures, more numerous than usual, we note especially one of the fine Jacobean mantelpiece in the library at Langleys. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, April, contains the continuation of a paper in which Mr. W. J. Knowles describes the present condition of various crannogs that have been discovered from time to time in Antrim and Derry; an instalment of Mr. Bigger's account of Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland; an annotated transcript, by Dr. Fitzpatrick, of one of the County Down Depositions of 1645; and other papers of varied interest.

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Mr. A. H. Garside writes briefly in the *Genealogical Magazine*, April, on "A Quaint Custom in Names"—*i.e.*, the Lancashire "Joe o' Pegg's," "Peter o' Nancy's," and the like. Among the other contents are pedigrees of "Ravenscroft of Bretton" and "Jackson of West Rainton Hall, County Durham," and papers on "The Precedence of Barons" and "Episcopal Style." The *Architectural Review*, April, has a first article on "10, Downing Street," by Rev. W. J. Loftie; the conclusion of Mr. Basil Champneys' "Hospital of St. Cross," treating more especially of the secular buildings; and another chapter of Messrs. Prior and Gardner's study of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," dealing with the recumbent effigies of the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. All these papers are beautifully and lavishly illustrated. The sections on "Current Architecture" are also abundantly supplied with pictures. We have also on our table Messrs. Williams and Norgate's *International Book Circular*, No. 138, containing an article on Herbert Spencer, with a good portrait, and classified lists of books on many subjects, including a modest bibliography of Japan and Russia; the *Gael* (Nassau Street, New York), April, containing several most attractive papers on Irish antiquities, including one on "Irish Pipes and Pipers," by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood, which is specially interesting in view of Mr. MacMichael's paper in last month's *Antiquary*; the *American Antiquarian* for January and February, and March and April; *Architects' Magazine*, March; and *Sale Prices*, March 31.

## Correspondence.

## THE "CHI-RHO" MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

A WRITER'S chiefest reward for his labours lies in the interest his efforts arouse. Happily I have no cause for complaint in this respect under and in connection with the above heading. Thus, in the March *Antiquary* Mr. James Watson kindly adds a suggestive pendent to my article by his note on the eight-rayed monogram or star. The parallel (for such it is) is new to me, and worthy of lengthy treatment in these columns, let me hope by Mr. Watson himself. My only contribution to the matter for the present must consist in a reference to the three-legged arms of Man, which are believed, with some show of reason, to be a development, or contraction, of the sun-wheel of the Chaldeans, and imported to the island from Sicily by Alexander III. of Scotland in 1206. These Manx arms, if this contention be true, would form a curious perpetuation or relic of ancient solar worship, as a variant of the sun-wheel.

Again, in the April *Antiquary* Cornu. Briton says I state "that there is preserved in the chancel of St. Just Church a stone, found in a water-course near St. Helen's Chapel, on which is the Chi-Rho." If he will refer to my article, he will see that it was not I, but Mr. J. Romilly Allen (*Early Christian Symbolism*) who is responsible for the statement. Of course I accepted it on his (no mean) authority, but it remains his nevertheless. I am obliged, however, for the correction, as I am a seeker after truth of all phases, but I must demur to the impeachment of having "committed the common error of taking my facts from other people's books." If error there be, I sin in goodly company. Our historians and antiquaries would be in woeful estate if, whilst verifying quotations easily enough, they had to personally verify facts in modern, not to say ancient, times. Where are most facts to be taken if not from "other people's books"—Mr. Allen's, or mine, or possibly Cornu. Briton's?

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## THE BAGPIPE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. J. Holden MacMichael's interesting paper under this heading caused me to turn to my copy of Walker's *Irish Bards*, which assigns a remote possession of the bagpipe to Ireland. A quotation or two may serve as postscript to the article:

"The Bagpipe is certainly an instrument of high antiquity in Ireland, and mentioned by several of our historians under different names. . . . We cannot find that the Bagpipe was indigenous to the Irish. To the Caledonians, we believe, they must be content to owe it. We got it, as it were, in exchange for the Harp. . . . This instrument never received any considerable improvements from the Scots. It was

reserved for the Irish to take it from the mouth, and to give it its present [1786] complicated form. . . . Being constructed on the chromatic system, it is the only instrument since the disuse of the Harp on which the native Irish music can be played to advantage. The Bagpipe has always been obliged to yield, in point of consequence, amongst the Irish to the Harp; but it has ever been a favourite instrument of the vulgar."

How the bagpipe fares now in Ireland I am unable to say beyond the fact that during a residence in Limerick of two years, and frequent visits since to other parts of the island, I never heard its (to me) melancholy notes even once.

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TO THE EDITOR.

In the interesting article on "The Bagpipe," by J. H. MacMichael, in the April *Antiquary*, the earliest known mention of a bagpipe and *ἀσκαυλὸς* is said to be in *Dio Chrysostomos* and in Martial. But Aristophanes, in his *Acharnians* (B.C. 425), describes bagpipers, Boeotians, "puffing up a dogskin with bone pipes." The enraged Athenian will have none of them; he calls them "bumble-pipers" (Arist. *Ach.*, 863-66).  
W. C. G.

## ERRATA.

In *Antiquary* for April:

Page 120, column 2, line 16, for "feliceum imprimere," read "felicem imponere."  
Page 120, column 2, line 18, for "O," read "Q."  
Page 121, column 1, line 21, for "May," read "May-Day."  
Page 121, column 1, line 30, for "Impensiis," read "Impensis."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.